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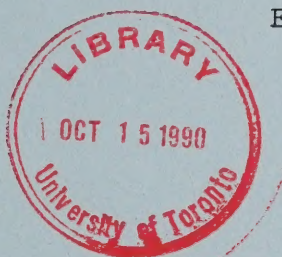
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Ontario

ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
BOARD

COMMISSION
DES
EVALUATIONS
ENVIRONNMENTALES



VOLUME: 236

DATE: le mercredi, 19 septembre 1990

BEFORE/DEVANT:

A. KOVEN Chairman/Président

E. MARTEL Member/Commissaire

POUR OBTENIR DES INFORMATIONS, VEUILLEZ COMPOSER (SANS TARIF):
FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (TOLL-FREE): 1-800-387-8810

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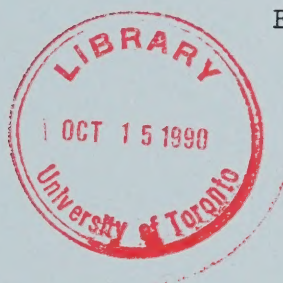
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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of an Order-in-Council
(O.C. 2449/87) authorizing the
Environmental Assessment Board to
administer a funding program, in
connection with the environmental
assessment hearing with respect to the
Timber Management Class
Environmental Assessment, and to
distribute funds to qualified
participants.

Public hearing held at Le College
Universitaire de Hearst, 9th Street, Hearst,
Ontario, on Wednesday, September 19th, 1990,
commencing at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 236

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. C. BLASTORAH)	RESOURCES
MS. K. MURPHY)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. B. HARVIE)	
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MR. R. COSMAN)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY)	ASSOCIATION
MR. H. TURKSTRA	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. J.E. HANNA)	ONTARIO FEDERATION
DR. T. QUINNEY)	OF ANGLERS & HUNTERS
MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MS. S. BAIR-MUIRHEAD)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MR. J.F. CASTRILLI)	
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MS. B. SOLANDT-MAXWELL)	
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MS. N. KLEER)	
MR. C. REID)	ONTARIO METIS &
MR. R. REILLY)	ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
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MR. D. MacDONALD	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR

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MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
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MR. B. McKERCHER)	OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
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MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT
MR. B. BABCOCK)	MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
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MR. S.M. MAKUCH)	
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MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

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MR. M.O. EDWARDS

FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON

GEORGE NIXON

MR. C. BRUNETTA

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
TOURISM ASSOCIATION

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1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Bon après-midi
3 mesdames et messieurs, je vous souhaite la bienvenue a
4 la troisieme assemblée de l'audience sur la gestion du
5 bois d'oeuvre à Hearst. Et je vous remercie d'être
6 venus aujourd'hui.

7 On peut obtenir des récepteurs dans cette
8 chambre.

9 Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the
10 third meeting of the Timber Management Hearing in
11 Hearst and we have headphones available for you to
12 listen to the submissions in English or in French and
13 the headphones are as you come in the door at the back
14 of the room.

15 Mon collegue ici présent, M. Eli Martel,
16 n'a pas besoin d'une longue presentation. M. Martel
17 est bien connu en Ontario. Il a défendu pendant vingt
18 ans les intérêts du nord de l'Ontario a l'assemblée
19 législatif. La Commission est honoree de sa
20 participation à l'audience sur la gestion du bois
21 d'oeuvre.

22 Mon nom est Anne Koven et je préside à
23 cette audience.

24 La Commission bénéficie du concours de
25 Janet Martell who is standing. Adressez-vous à elle à

1 la fin de la séance si vous avez des questions au sujet
2 de la Commission des Evaluations Environnementales ou
3 au sujet du processus d'évaluation.

4 M. Martel et moi sommes membres de la
5 Commission des Evaluations Environnementales et avons
6 été nommés par le gouvernement de la province pour un
7 mandat de trois ans.

8 Vous vous demandez surement:

9 En quoi consiste notre travail? Il consiste en gros a
10 recueillir des témoignages. Nous faisons cela depuis
11 deux ans, principalement à Thunder Bay. Nous avons
12 accumulé plus de 200 jours d'audiences et près de
13 40,000 pages de transcriptions. Nous prévoyons
14 également tenir d'autres assemblées comme celle-ci dans
15 autres communautés de la province.

16 Nous entendrons ici des témoignages au
17 sujet du projet présenté par le Ministère des Richesses
18 Naturelles en matière de planification de la gestion du
19 bois d'oeuvre en Ontario. Nous avons pour guide la
20 Lois sur les Evaluations Environnementales; celle-ci
21 nous indique comment en arriver à une décision.

22 Nous allons entendre tous les témoignages
23 et prendre en compte la portée globale des impacts sur
24 l'environnement de l'entreprise. Nous pourrons ensuite
25 décider d'autoriser, ou non, cette entreprise.

1 Nous savons qu'il s'agit d'un processus
2 complexe. Il n'est pas facile de se lever dans une
3 salle comme celle-ci et de faire connaître son point de
4 vue. Nous espérons que vous ne serez pas intimidé.
5 Sachez que nous écouterons tout ce que vous avez à
6 dire, que nous examinerons toutes les preuves et que
7 notre décision finale démontrera toutes les
8 observations qui ont été exprimées.

9 Notre façon de procéder est simple, mais
10 j'aimerais revoir la marche à suivre avec vous. Nous
11 appelons d'abord les personnes qui ont communiqué avec
12 nous après la parution de l'avis d'audience dans le
13 journal. Nous entendons ensuite les témoignages de
14 quiconque désire s'adresser à la Commission. Il vous
15 suffit de vous avancer vers notre table et nous vous
16 assermenterons.

17 Toutes les personnes dans la salle peut
18 poser des questions sur ce qui est dit. Il se peut que
19 M. Martel et moi-mêmes vous posions quelques questions
20 pour mieux comprendre votre témoignage.

21 Plusieurs parties ou groupes témoignent
22 devant nous de façon régulière. Certains sont ici dans
23 la salle, je vais vous les présenter. Ainsi, vous.
24 Saurez quel intérêt ils défendent: Catherine
25 Blastorah représente le Ministère des Richesses

1 Naturelles; Paul Cassidy représente l'Ontario Forest
2 Industries Association et L'Association des
3 Manufacturiers de Bois de Sciage de l'Ontario; Dr.
4 Terry Quinney représente l'Ontario Federation of
5 Anglers & Hunters; Betsy Harvie représente le Ministère
6 de l'Environnement. Quelques-uns ont déjà présenté
7 leur témoignage devant la Commission.

8 Vous pouvez également nous laisser une
9 mémoire écrite auquel nous assignerons un numéro pour
10 nos dossiers. Tout ce qui sera dit aujourd'hui sera
11 documenté. Une transcription sera faite des
12 informations et des témoignages recueillis. Nos
13 sténographes judiciaires sont: Beverley Dillabough et
14 Eddie Dugas. On peut obtenir une transcription des
15 audiences de la bibliothèque municipale à Hearst.

16 Il y a également des traducteurs dans la
17 salle. Ils sont: Roland Henri, Fabrice Cadieux et
18 André Moreau.

19 Je vous remercie encore une fois d'être
20 venus à cette audience, et permettez-moi de commencer
21 les présentations.

22 The first person the Board will call upon
23 this afternoon is Mr. Ted Jewell, Mayor Jewell, who is
24 representing I believe the Kapuskasing Economic
25 Development Community.

1 Is Mr. Jewell in the audience?

2 MAYOR JEWELL: Here.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Jewell, please come

4 forward.

5 If you could approach the table, please,

6 we will swear in your evidence before we get started.

7 Thank you.

8 MAYOR TED JEWELL, Sworn

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

10 Your Worship, please be seated.

11 Mr. Jewell has submitted to the Board a

12 written submission of five pages in length and this

13 will be Exhibit 1376.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1376: Five-page written presentation
15 submitted by Mayor Ted Jewell,
16 Kapuskasing Economic Development
Community.

17 PRESENTATION BY MAYOR JEWELL:

18 Madam Chairman, sir, this is a
19 presentation by the Kapuskasing Municipal Council. May
20 I begin by telling you who we are.

21 Kapuskasing is a municipality having a
22 population of 10,840 whose motto is, "oppidum ex
23 silvis", meaning, "a town out of the forest". The town
24 was literally carved out of the forest in 1921 as a
25 result of the Spruce Falls Company establishing a pulp

1 mill followed by a newsprint mill addition.

2 The paper company has pulp limits
3 covering 6,300 square miles known as the Gordon Cosens
4 Forest.

5 We are a single-industry community, so
6 common in northern Ontario, with a trading area of 30
7 miles radius where four smaller communities are also
8 dependent on Spruce Falls Company for basic employment
9 or the spinoff employment that comes from such a
10 primary employer.

11 The population of Kapuskasing has been
12 steadily declining from a peak of 12,700 in 1974 at a
13 rate of approximately 1 per cent per year with no
14 foreseeable stop in this trend despite our best efforts
15 at economic development and stimulation.

16 Our forestry background. Spruce Falls
17 Company has been and still is a responsible forestry
18 firm. It started up the first privately operated
19 nursery in Ontario in 1947 which it operated alone
20 until 1963 when provincial funding became available.
21 This nursery is still under operation as the Bonner
22 Tree Improvement Centre. The company plants between 5-
23 and 12-million seedlings annually depending upon
24 availability of stock from the Ministry of Natural
25 Resources. This reforestation, together with natural

1 regeneration, more than makes up for the annual
2 harvesting that takes place on the forest limits.

3 Spruce Falls Company was one of the early
4 firms to enter into a forest management agreement to
5 develop a 20-year forest management plan which is
6 examined at five-year intervals. This FMA includes
7 five third-party users within its boundaries and, thus,
8 maximizes use of available wood fibre at various
9 locations.

10 In 1982 the Northern Clonal Centre was
11 established in Moonbeam, 12 miles east of Kapuskasing,
12 where through local entrepreneurs with initial
13 provincial assistance over the first five years, a tree
14 nursery was developed to grow geneetically superior
15 black spruce seedlings, the first such facility in this
16 province, if not in Canada.

17 Our involvement in forestry. The
18 Municipal Council itself and through its advisory body,
19 the Kapuskasing Economic Development Committee, takes
20 an active role in shaping our forest policy. We meet
21 annually with the president of Spruce Falls Company to
22 review the past year's activities of the firm, discuss
23 the forthcoming year and any long-term points of
24 interest.

25 We meet once a year with MNR District

1 Manager and his senior staff to discuss in detail the
2 common matters so that we are better acquainted with
3 provincial planning and as a means of providing input
4 into that planning process.

5 Our Council examines the FMA five-year
6 reviews and participates in any amendments.

7 We take active part in any MNR activities
8 where public input can be provided as we feel that the
9 only way to help shape our forestry future is to
10 participate in such shaping.

11 Some views of forestry management. In
12 examining management along the four sectors set out in
13 the Board's notice of access, harvest, renewal and
14 maintenance of the forest, we offer the following
15 views:

16 No. 1 - ACCESS: Access to forest limits
17 should be considered along four priorities; the FMA
18 principal, the FMA third party participants, other
19 industrial/commercial uses and finally public use.

20 The FMA principal should receive the
21 first priority for the forest but without restricting
22 uses by the other three groups, which uses should be
23 set out in the FMA and amendments thereto.

24 Some differences of opinions on access
25 are bound to occur inbetween the five-year amendments

1 to the FMAs and we feel that in adjudicating any such
2 differences the MNR should consult with the
3 municipalities within the boundaries to ensure that
4 there is an adequate opportunity for public input prior
5 to decisions being rendered.

6 We are of the opinion that no legitimate
7 access to any part of the forest should be unduly
8 withheld.

9 As geological conditions differ with
10 varying regions of the north such conditions should
11 determine the provincial assistance for the development
12 and maintenance of forestry roads. In our particular
13 area black spruce is predominantly found in swampy
14 conditions making road costs quite costly. There
15 should not be a generalization of road development
16 assistance throughout the north.

17 We have been advised that over the past
18 few years in particular there has been a gradual
19 reduction in the amount of increase for forestry road
20 development which brings us concerns on the health of
21 our single primary industry and, as a follow-up, the
22 availability and use of such roads by the public. In
23 considering public access to any roads developed
24 through a forest, we feel that such access should be
25 maintained while such roads are part of the FMA as well

1 as after when they may no longer serve a specific
2 forestry need.

3 We are of the opinion that roads should
4 not be closed to public use when their forestry use
5 ends without public notification of any change and
6 opportunity for public input. Where it is determined
7 that a road shall remain in existence after its
8 forestry use ceases, maintenance of such road should be
9 carried out by the Minister of Transportation with
10 joint funding over the maintenance costs by MTO and
11 MNR.

12 Where public access to forestry roads has
13 to be controlled due to forestry use, fire hazard,
14 weather conditions, et cetera, such access should be
15 permitted in the following order of priority: local
16 persons being those residing within the FMA boundaries;
17 then regional persons being those residing within the
18 geographic district; and then all other persons.

19 No. 2 - HARVEST: We believe in multi-use
20 of the forest resource as it is an asset that belongs
21 to all Ontarians but we also feel that such multi-use
22 may have to be prioritized for certain purposes.

23 Where priorities have to be set, we are
24 of the opinion that they should be in this order: the
25 FMA principal; any FMA third party users; other

1 industrial/commercial users; public use. Public use
2 should be prioritized by persons living within the FMA
3 boundaries, then residents within the geographic
4 district and, finally, all other persons.

5 We are concerned with the varying
6 statements that have been made based on various studies
7 differing as to the inventory of wood fibre and type
8 that is in existence. We recommend that such inventory
9 as can be substantiated by a majority of the
10 stakeholders in the resource be established, published
11 and regularly updated with everyone informed.

12 We feel that there should be annual
13 public reporting of the harvest within FMAs, with each
14 FMA reported in a newspaper within the area. The
15 report should indicate the inventory per specie, the
16 allowable cut for the year, the actual cut, reasons for
17 any difference, and projections for the following year.

18 No. 3 - RENEWAL: There appears to be
19 lack of public information on forest regeneration. In
20 order to better inform and educate the public, there
21 should be an annual reporting for each FMA at the same
22 time as the harvesting report referred to in the
23 foregoing which would set out the number of trees cut,
24 the number planted, the success rate of past planting,
25 and targets for the following year.

1 We understand that there are some
2 problems with the quality and quantity of seedlings
3 provided by MNR to FMA principals. Data on the current
4 situation and future long-term projections should be
5 addressed.

6 We further understand that tree planting
7 by MNR on Crown controlled management units is not as
8 intensive as it could and should be and suggest that
9 this matter be reviewed.

10 No. 4 - MAINTENANCE: As the forest
11 resource is so important to this area and the north as
12 a whole, we recommend that insecticide spraying as
13 permitted under provincial environmental regulations be
14 allowed on an 'as required' basis with particular
15 research on the budworm and similar type infestation
16 that sweeps the whole north from time to time.

17 In closing, we recommend that the Board
18 take into full consideration the views of the
19 northerners as presented at the various hearings as
20 northerners, per se, who do not have a specific mandate
21 or area of interest, who have not been represented as a
22 body, and who have not intervened as have many other
23 groups from various parts of the province and with
24 diverse interests.

25 This presentation is made on behalf of

1 some of that general type of northerners who make up
2 the vast majority of the people who use the forest for
3 work, recreation, general enjoyment and a resource to
4 guarantee our future.

5 Thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Your
7 Worship.

8 Are there any questions with respect to
9 Mayor Jewell's presentation?

10 (no response)

11 ---Mayor Jewell withdraws

12 All right. Thank you very much.

13 Mr. Gerry Provencher, Chairman of the
14 Economic Development Committee.

15 GERRY PROVENCHER, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Provencher has given a
17 written submission consisting of three pages and this
18 will be Exhibit 1377.

19 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1377: Three-page written presentation
20 submitted by Gerry Provencher,
21 Chairman, Kapuskasing Economic
Development Committee.

22 PRESENTATION BY MR. PROVENCHER:

23 Madam Chairman, Mr. Board member, my name
24 is Gerry Provencher and I am Chairman of the
25 Kapuskasing Economic Development Committee.

1 On their behalf I thank you for the
2 opportunity to express our views on this very important
3 matter.

4 We the EDC are a sub body of Town Council
5 operating as an advisory body on economic development
6 matters. One of our objectives is to attempt to
7 diversify and expand our primary industry sector. In
8 our strategy, this starts by trying to stablize our
9 stagnant economic base. Sustaining the level and
10 volume of jobs and activities locally is seen as a
11 priority on our list of goals and objectives.

12 In our ongoing operations, we have
13 historically continued to keep abreast of the status of
14 our local forestry operators as well as the Ministry of
15 Natural Resources policies and procedures and the
16 management of Crown land. At least one official
17 meeting per year is held with both parties individually
18 as well as ongoing networking efforts and
19 communications.

20 Furthermore, we have full-time
21 representatives on the newly formed MNR advisory
22 council mandated to assist the district office in the
23 development of fair and equitable resource management
24 policies.

25 It is our opinion that the forest

1 management agreement along with its integrated timber
2 management planning process is and has been
3 administered in an efficient and effective fashion. It
4 is evident that the Gordon Cosens Forest licenced since
5 1928 and administered under the FMAs since 1980 is
6 indeed at the forefront of those forests that have been
7 managed in a fashion to ascertain long-term and
8 prosperous survival of the forest industry in Ontario.

9 From the instigation of the Bonner Lake
10 Nursery in 1948 to the planting of the 100-million
11 trees in 1987, the ongoing and growing practices of
12 increased regeneration and reforestation efforts, it is
13 clear to us that the joint government, industry effort
14 has been successful to date.

15 We have actively taken part in
16 co-sponsored (that is MNR and industry) field trips
17 where the results were evident, we did indeed see the
18 harvested forest in its state of devastation as well as
19 the success of regeneration in sites of different ages
20 from 5 to 20 years, 40, and 60 years, et cetera.

21 I would like to express our strong
22 support for the need of multi-use resource planning for
23 economic development purposes so as to accommodate
24 other industry sectors.

25 We are also strong advocates of

1 diversifying the industry within itself through the use
2 of so-called less desirable species such as birch,
3 tamarack, some lower grade poplars, etc., which these
4 species are presently unharvested and left to rot on
5 these limits.

6 In closing, we the EDC are strong
7 supports of the MNR request to keep on processing
8 Timber Management Plans within the proposed EA
9 regulations as agreeable to industries position. A
10 point of serious concern is that the different geology
11 and ecology from each area sets a need for some
12 flexibility in the policies and procedures of the
13 process. In other words, what is conceptually
14 acceptable and implementable in one area is often not
15 practical in others.

16 It is thus clear that the industry and
17 MNR district offices must be given authority to
18 collaborate in the development of plans suitable to
19 their area within a set of rules and regulations that
20 allows such process.

21 Thank you very much.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
23 Provencher.

24 Are there any questions?

25 Ms. Blastorah?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one question, Mrs.
2 Koven.

3 Mr. Provencher, you mentioned that your
4 committee is represented on the district advisory
5 committee in your community.

6 Has your committee found that to be a
7 helpful way to approach timber management?

8 MR. PROVENCHER: It's a relatively new
9 committee, only been formed within the last few months.
10 It will certainly give our committee input on the
11 activities of the district committee and our community
12 naturally is made up of the diverse members of the
13 business community, both industrial and commercial, and
14 we will hope anyway that the input will be from a
15 broader perspective than just one individual.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are all
17 my questions.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

19 MR. PROVENCHER: Thank you.

20 ---Mr. Provencher withdraws

21 Mr. Dennis Cheff? Is Mr. Cheff in the
22 audience?

23 Mr. Cheff is the Manager of Hearst Forest
24 Management.

25 MR. CHEFF: (handed)

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

2 DENNIS CHEFF,
3 GEORGE GRAHAM, Sworn

4 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Dennis Cheff and Mr.
5 George Graham have submitted to the Board a written
6 presentation of 10 pages and a one-page appendix
7 showing a map of the Hearst Forest Management Inc.'s
8 forest management agreement area in the Hearst Forest,
9 and this will be Exhibit 1378.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1378: Ten-page written presentation and
11 one-page map submitted by Dennis
12 Cheff and George Graham re Hearst
Forest Management Inc. FMA.

13 PRESENTATION PAR M. CHEFF:

14 Madame la Présidente, M. Martel, je vous
15 remercie de vous être déplacé pour venir nous entendre
16 aujourd'hui ici à Hearst.

17 Comme vous l'avez signalé, je suis gérant
18 de Hearst Forest Management et cela, très récemment
19 depuis avril. J'ai à ma côté un M. George Graham,
20 forestiere à l'emploi de Hearst Forest Management.

21 We support Ministry of Natural Resources
22 application to manage Crown land in Ontario based on
23 Class Environmental Assessment legislation.

24 The Ministry proposes a timber management
25 process which includes planning, access, harvesting,

1 regeneration, care and protection of the forest. We
2 are concerned about anything and everything that
3 affects the forest and our team has pledged a long-term
4 commitment to it. We work closely with Industry, the
5 Ministry and the general public to ensure that the most
6 benefit for a long time.

7 Hearst Forest Management Inc. is a
8 private corporation that was set up in 1985. Its main
9 objective is to provide a continuous supply of timber
10 for the Hearst and area operators. It is responsible
11 for regeneration of the Hearst Forest; 12,096 square
12 kilometres of forest.

13 On November 6, 1986 it entered into an
14 agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources to
15 manage that forest and achieve these main objectives.
16 Hearst Forest Management Inc. is committed to make
17 available annually:

18 164,000 cubic metres of conifer to Custom
19 Sawmill;

20 229,300 cubic metres of conifer to
21 Lecours Lumber;

22 174,600 cubic metres of conifer to United
23 Sawmill;

24 10,400 cubic metres of hardwood to
25 Levesque Plywood;

1 26,000 cubic metres of hardwood to
2 Weldwood of Canada located in Longlac;
3 6,500 cubic metres of conifer to Marcel
4 Lacroix;

5 And finally, 13,000 cubic metres of
6 conifer to Constance Lake First Nation.

7 Hearst Forest Management Inc. has entered
8 into third party agreements with all of them. The last
9 agreement was signed very recently, last spring, with
10 Constance Lake First Nation. The local native band is
11 expected to produce 13,000 cubic metres of sawlog
12 timber annually and make them available to the Hearst
13 sawmills.

14 With the assistance of experienced
15 professional foresters and forest technicians, Hearst
16 Forest Management Inc. is responsible for the following
17 activities or programs on the Hearst forest: planning
18 and reporting; site preparation; seedling production;
19 tree planting; tending; road construction and
20 maintenance; and harvesting.

21 It is responsible to secure the funding
22 required to carry out these programs under the terms of
23 the agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources.
24 We work together with third party operators and the
25 Ministry towards obtaining a predictable and

1 sustainable supply of wood for the forest industry
2 while providing for other uses.

3 For many of these activities we are
4 involved only in the planning, supervision or
5 monitoring aspects. The third party operators carry
6 out much of the actual projects that are performed in
7 the forest; projects like harvesting, road building,
8 mechanical site preparation, and some tree planting.

9 Planning and reporting. Hearst Forest
10 Management Inc. is completely involved with the
11 planning process. It works closely with Industry, the
12 Ministry and other interested groups to consider all
13 projects. When addressing any one activity contained
14 in the annual work schedule, it meets the intent of the
15 five-year timber management plan and the spirit of the
16 20-year forest management agreement.

17 The Ministry of Natural Resources is
18 responsible to monitor and to assess all of our
19 projects as they unfold from month to month. This
20 guarantees that the work laid out in the annual work
21 schedule and in the timber management plan is completed
22 to specifications or to the terms of the agreement.

23 The projects must be executed in
24 accordance with the plan. At the end of our first
25 five-year term in 1992 the Ministry will audit all of

1 our programs. The agreement spells out quite clearly
2 the criteria and standards that must be met if we wish
3 to have it renewed for another five years.

4 The planning process encourages the
5 general public to get involved. The process provides
6 for information centres and open houses; it gets the
7 public's input which may affect the plans on the table.
8 The delays in the schedules permit true participation
9 from those who are really interested. They are
10 meaningful opportunities which have had impact on
11 decisions at various stages of the drafting of the
12 plan.

13 Before cutting a tree, building a road,
14 planting a seedling, spraying a hectare, site preparing
15 an acre, burning an area, or tending a plantation
16 serious consideration is given to all environmental
17 concerns. If an area of concern is identified, we are
18 committed to finding solutions or alternatives that are
19 satisfactory. We do not plan or come to decisions
20 lightly or shortsightedly.

21 We have concerns for fish, birds, plant
22 and wildlife. We plan for buffers and reserves to
23 protect lakes, rivers, aquatic areas and water
24 crossings. We have consideration and respect for all
25 users of the forest such as outfitters, hunters,

1 anglers, tourists, canoeists, et cetera. We are very
2 conscious that the forest is of prime importance to all
3 users of the area. It may be their livelihood or their
4 playground or their heritage. It must remain so for
5 all generations to come.

6 Site preparation. The first is
7 mechanical. Hearst Forest Management Inc. is
8 responsible to plan all site preparation with the third
9 party operators of the Hearst Forest. Once the work is
10 approved and incorporated in the annual work schedule,
11 the third party operators perform the work and prepare
12 sites for the planting that will be done the following
13 year.

14 The areas chosen for mechanical site
15 preparation are usually on high or low ground that
16 indicate a better potential for growth. Depending on
17 the nature and conditions of the terrain, the work is
18 performed during summer and winter. Tractors and
19 skidders with special attachments are usually used.

20 This year approximately 4,400 hectares
21 will be site prepared on the Hearst Forest. Hearst
22 Forest Management Inc. or its third party operators
23 supervise each project and the Ministry follows with an
24 audit.

25 The second type of preparation is by

1 prescribed burns. Each year we get involved with the
2 planning of prescribed burns to prepare sites for
3 replanting. These selected sites are usually not
4 suited to mechanical site preparation and are well
5 located for the burning. Ministry of Natural Resources
6 have well trained staff and it has the expertise and
7 experience to carry out effective and safe burns for
8 us.

9 The intended sites are often crushed with
10 tractors in some sites and they are chemically treated
11 to assure flammability. This method is quite effective
12 and prepares a proper site for our planters. This year
13 we have used this method to prepare approximately 2,000
14 hectares.

15 The initial results might seem hellish to
16 look at, but five to ten years down the road they will
17 reveal a plantation the height of an adult person.

18 Seedling production. Hearst Forest
19 Management Inc. works very closely with the local
20 grower La Maison Verte so that the best quality
21 seedlings get to the Hearst Forest. With the Ministry
22 we monitor closely each phase of the growth process.
23 All through the year information is shared among all
24 parties concerned. A good working relationship has
25 developed and most activities are discussed thoroughly

1 from the procurement of seeds to the delivery of
2 seedlings to the forest.

3 Next year La Maison Verte will expand its
4 facilities to produce 6-million trees annually. The
5 Negogami Forest has made arrangements to purchase
6 2-million starting in 1981, the rest of the crop will
7 continue to be directed to the Hearst Forest.

8 Tree Planting, our fourth activity. With
9 its third party operators, Hearst Forest Management
10 Inc. is responsible for the planning and supervision of
11 most planting sites on the Hearst Forest. This year
12 some 6.5-million seedlings were planted. Container
13 stocks were provided from our local grower La Maison
14 Verte, and bareroot seedlings were provided by the
15 Ministry's nurseries.

16 Bareroot stocks are stored in snow caches
17 and cold storage over the winter and container stocks
18 are delivered from the local nursery to the forest as
19 the planting season progresses. Nearly 8.9-million
20 seedlings were planted in the Hearst Forest this
21 summer. Since the signing of our agreement with the
22 province in '86, 35-million trees have been planted on
23 the Hearst Forest.

24 From year to year we continue to assess
25 the quality of our plantation areas. Our foresters and

1 technicians keep a close watch and they are encouraged
2 with the results.

3 In 1992 the Ministry of Natural Resources
4 plans to phase out the tree planting in the Hearst
5 Forest. Hearst Forest Management Inc. will then be
6 responsible for the planting of all seedlings.

7 Tending. There are two forms -- two
8 methods that we use; one is manual tending. Along with
9 the Ministry, Hearst Forest Management Inc. proposed
10 whatever effective manual tending needs to be done on
11 the Hearst Forest. As the workers do the tending we
12 supervise and monitor the project and then the Ministry
13 audits. This form of tending is used in more sensitive
14 areas to release old plantations -- older plantations.
15 These areas are usually easier to access and are
16 relatively clean. Manual tending is the selected
17 method in areas sensitive for consideration for aerial
18 application of herbicides and also for those which
19 contain a hardwood component which will be of value in
20 the final crop.

21 Manual tending is done in April and also
22 between the months of August and October and it
23 provides numerous weeks of employment. More than a
24 dozen natives experienced in this type of work are
25 employed to perform this work in the Hearst Forest.

1 As of this year we will have tended 800
2 hectares and hope to set a similar trend for the
3 future. We are still feeling our way with this method;
4 and although a bit costly, we feel that it is the more
5 appropriate for certain areas. However, because of the
6 size of our required tending programs now and in the
7 future, and because of the access problems, we will
8 rely on chemical tending for the large majority of
9 requirements.

10 Our second tending method, chemical
11 tending. Hearst Forest Management Inc. is responsible
12 to plan the aerial spraying program for all areas
13 requiring chemical tending in the Hearst Forest. All
14 aerial spraying is contracted out to licensed and
15 experienced operators who work under the supervision of
16 our licensed land exterminators.

17 Until another method is found, we feel
18 that chemical tending is very acceptable for the Hearst
19 Forest if the rules and regulations are followed to the
20 letter. If we are to plant trees and expect a good
21 survival rate for our seedlings, we feel that our tree
22 planting programs must be supported by chemical
23 tending. The only herbicides that we use are Vision
24 and 2,4-D and they are approved by Agriculture Canada.

25 Many of our plantation sites warrant the

1 use of chemical tending to overcome competition from
2 grass and shrubs. If our seedlings are not assisted
3 they are smothered by competition; many either die or
4 grow miserably slow and sickly. If we want to avoid
5 low or unacceptable survival rates, we feel that it is
6 important to protect our efforts in silviculture by
7 tending with chemicals most of our plantations.

8 In the first three years, together with
9 our third party operators, we have sprayed on average
10 6,100 hectares per year. We expect the program to
11 remain at this level at future years.

12 Aerial spraying is serious business and
13 we don't practice it lightly. As I have mentioned
14 earlier, our supervisors are licensed by the Ministry
15 of the Environment, they are experienced foresters and
16 forest technicians who abide by the federal and
17 provincial regulations. They seek updating every year
18 to get the maximum knowledge on the use of herbicides.

19 The professional sprayers that we hire
20 are experienced and are licensed by MOE and they have
21 the best of equipment to execute the job. We use
22 rotary as well as fixed wing aircrafts. The aerial
23 spraying program is very closely monitored by the
24 Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Natural
25 Resources and by ourselves from start to finish.

1 The Board can be assured that we are not
2 involved with chemical tending because of a whim or
3 because we wish to cut corners or save money; it is the
4 only worthwhile method at our disposal at the moment to
5 succeed with silviculture on the major portions of our
6 forest.

7 Another activity that we get involved in
8 is road construction, maintenance. Hearst Forest
9 Management Inc. plans with its third party operators
10 the construction of a network of primary and secondary
11 roads. Roads are required to permit the harvesting of
12 the trees and also to carry out the silviculture
13 programs. Getting to the overmature forest first and
14 access to the severe budworm infestation areas that
15 afflict our forest have caused a greater need for
16 roads.

17 In the earlier decades some non-resident
18 paper companies harvested the best and closest timber,
19 and today many kilometres of roads are built to cross
20 areas that have very little or no timber that is
21 presently merchantable.

22 The next major access road, 52 kilometres
23 in length, will cross 25 kilometres of forest which is
24 non-harvestable and not on the Hearst Forest. The
25 operators are responsible to build their own roads, and

1 they maintain them for as long as the harvest and
2 silviculture programs dictate.

3 Over the years these same roads suit the
4 purposes of a variety of groups interested in the
5 forest: hunters, anglers, canoeists, trappers,
6 prospectors, naturalists, outfitters, tourists,
7 scientists, cottage and cabin owners.

8 Conclusion. In conclusion, the terms
9 laid out in the forest management agreement signed in
10 1986 permit Industry to assume more responsibilities in
11 the management of the Hearst Forest. The agreement
12 permits Industry to keep abreast of factors that
13 influence decisions that affect the forest. Industry
14 is more aware and informed and, therefore, can more
15 easily adjust to restrictions and guidelines imposed by
16 the Ministry or by environmental concerns.

17 Although the present system might seem at
18 times cumbersome and strained by red tape, we feel that
19 it serves its purpose very well; and, that is, to
20 ensure that all future generations enjoy the Hearst
21 Forest as much as we all do today.

22 I thank you for your attention.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
24 Cheff.

25 Are there any questions of either Mr.

1 Cheff or Mr. Graham?

2 MR. MARTEL: I have a question. Do you
3 have one plan or do you have a plan for each of the
4 various companies that are involved with Hearst Forest
5 Management Inc.?

6 MR. CHEFF: There is one general plan,
7 yes, one annual work scheduled, but it's specific --
8 it's applicable to all companies. I guess it's a
9 different plan for each company, but it's incorporated
10 into one plan.

11 MR. MARTEL: One plan. Your committee
12 then, the stakeholders who are involved, do they get
13 involved with each company annual work schedule or as a
14 whole?

15 MR. CHEFF: I didn't get the first
16 portion.

17 MR. MARTEL: Each committee, I mean all
18 of the various stakeholders --

19 MR. CHEFF: Shareholders you mean?

20 MR. MARTEL: No, no, stakeholders, the
21 people who are out there, the trappers or any other
22 group that's interested in the development of a plan,
23 do they participate in each annual work schedule for
24 each company or do they cover it as a whole, because
25 you do have in fact six or seven companies in the plan.

1 MR. GRAHAM: They are dealt with as a
2 whole. The single plan that goes in is a
3 conglomeration of all the needs and requirements of the
4 operators on the forest and, as such, the plan is dealt
5 with as a unit and any concerns that the other groups
6 might have are dealt with as a unit as well applied to
7 the specific areas of the plan where it may be
8 affected.

9 MR. MARTEL: All right, thanks.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Just following up on Mr.
12 Martel's question, I will address a question to either
13 Mr. Graham or Mr. Cheff, whoever is better able to
14 answer it.

15 Am I correct that the forest to which the
16 Hearst Forest Management -- the area related to the
17 Hearst Forest Management Inc. is the Hearst Forest;
18 that's what the FMA is related to?

19 MR. GRAHAM: That is correct.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: There would be one timber
21 management plan for the Hearst Forest?

22 MR. GRAHAM: Yes.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: And one annual work
24 schedule under that timber management plan?

25 MR. GRAHAM: Yes.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: And all of the companies
2 in Hearst Forest Management Inc. would operate under
3 that one annual work schedule?

4 MR. GRAHAM: That's right.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, very much.

7 ---Panel withdraws

8 Is Mr. Reginald Belair here?

9 MR. BELAIR: Yes.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Please approach the Board,
11 Mr. Belair.

12 Mr. Belair is the Federal Member of
13 Parliament for the Kapuskasing riding.

14 MR. BELAIR: Cochrane/Superior.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Cochrane/Superior. Excuse
16 me, Mr. Belair, could we swear you in, please?

17 REGINALD BELAIR, Sworn

18 MADAM CHAIR: Please proceed.

19 PRESENTATION BY MR. BELAIR:

20 Thank you, Madam Chair and co-Chair,
21 ladies and gentlemen. It is indeed a pleasure for me
22 to accept your invitation to make a presentation on
23 behalf of Ontario's forest.

24 The presentation that I will make to you
25 today is based on facts that I have acquired at the

1 federal level but, nonetheless, are applicable to all
2 or any province in Canada.

3 First of all, I would like to give you
4 just the general overview of Canada's situation
5 vis-a-vis the forestry industry.

6 Canada is a forest nation, forests are
7 part of our heritage and our history and their current
8 significance for our economic, social and environmental
9 well-being is undeniable. The pulp and paper and wood
10 industries, as well as forest-based tourism and
11 recreation are major components of our economy.
12 Environmentally the forests are a vital and
13 irreplaceable part of our planet's ecological cycle and
14 life support system.

15 A few facts about the Canadian forest
16 industry.

17 Canada's forests provide 10 per cent of
18 the world's forest land, it has wildlife and fisheries
19 habitat, it is 3.6 per cent of the gross domestic
20 product which is the equivalent of \$43-billion across
21 the country, it provides 770,000 jobs across Canada and
22 16 per cent of Canadian exports are of products of the
23 forestry, and this is the equivalent to \$22-billion.

24 Our forests regulate water supply,
25 recycle carbon and nitrogen and produce oxygen, they

1 constitute 20 per cent of our annual manufacturing
2 investment, ensure the livelihood of 350
3 single-industry towns across the country which are
4 mostly concentrated in Quebec, Ontario and B.C., and
5 they attract a multi-billion dollar tourism and
6 recreation industry.

7 We may recall, Madam Chair, that in 1987
8 the former Premier of Norway, who was the Chairperson
9 of the commission commissioned by the United Nations
10 called Our Common Future into which they have wisely,
11 and I guess predictably, included a definition of
12 sustainable development which applies directly to our
13 forests, and it's in this sense that Ontario, as all
14 the other provinces in Canada, their mission should be
15 to promote sustainable development and competitiveness
16 of Canada's forest sector for the well-being of present
17 and future generations of Canadians.

18 Just a little bit of background also on
19 Forestry Canada. This Ministry has been bounced around
20 on nine occasions in the past. I suppose that
21 successive federal governments did not see the
22 importance of having a ministry at the federal level
23 and only today the facts are there to show that there
24 should be one.

25 From a constitutional point of view as

1 per the understanding of the 1982 patriation of the
2 Constitution, natural resources are mostly of
3 provincial jurisdiction; however, it is my strong view
4 that given the importance of the forests in Canada, be
5 it only because of the fact that so much federal tax is
6 being taken from the workers all across Canada, I'm of
7 a deep conviction that more dollars should be put back
8 into the industry. But I will touch on that a little
9 later also.

10 I would just like to expand a little bit
11 on the principle of sustainable development. The
12 context within which the sector will operate into the
13 21st century is dominated by three major factors:
14 increasing international competition, a changing
15 resource base in Canada, growing public demands for
16 environmentally friendly forestry products and
17 practices.

18 More and more citizens hold the view that
19 the environment with all its bountiful natural
20 resources is not just a marvelous asset inherited from
21 the past for our current use, but rather an inheritance
22 held in trust for future generations.

23 Sustainable development is a way of
24 looking at the world in a long-term perspective from
25 both an environmental and economic point of view. It

1 requires managing the impact of human activities to
2 avoid prejudicing the forestry ecological diversity,
3 productivity and renewal capacity.

4 The concept of sustainable development
5 encompasses the notion of sustained timber yield but is
6 broader to include a flow of other values, such as
7 wildlife and fisheries habitats, watersheds,
8 hydrological cycles, gene pools, and species diversity.

9 Since we are here to address mostly the
10 environmental aspect of our forestry this is what I
11 have to say. From strictly an environmental
12 perspective, the forests are a vital and irreplaceable
13 part of our planet's life support system. It has often
14 been mentioned that trees are the lungs of the earth,
15 and later on in my conclusion I will touch on the acid
16 rain problem.

17 Forests harbor a priceless gene pool of
18 plant and animal life and are a living laboratory of
19 the basic biological processes on which human existence
20 depends. They influence temperature, rainfall and
21 other climatic conditions, they enrich the soil
22 fertility, regulate the quantities and quality of
23 water, and provide a home for wildlife in Canada. We
24 are the stewards of nearly 10 per cent of the world's
25 forests and, therefore, we must manage the forest in an

1 environmentally and economically sound manner.

2 Public opinion polls during the last
3 decade have consistently shown strong and steady
4 support for improved environmental quality regarding
5 the forest sector. There are major environmental
6 concerns about inadequate forest renewal, the use of
7 chemical pesticides, inappropriate land use, forest
8 industry effluents, waste paper recycling,
9 clearcutting, acid rain, global warming, and the
10 destruction of wildlife and fisheries habitats.

11 The environment is no longer seen as a
12 free good to be used and abused at will; rather it is
13 seen as a common heritage to be cherished, protected
14 and managed in a sustainable manner for both
15 consumptive and non-consumptive purposes.

16 These concerns and the desire to be more
17 economically efficient are encouraging the recycling of
18 forest products, or doing more with less; however,
19 although large-scale recycling of newsprint is imminent
20 and its potential impact is significant, its effect on
21 the demand for Canadian wood fibre and the location of
22 pulp and paper mills is uncertain at this point.

23 Forestry almost by definition is a
24 rural-based industry and, therefore, an effective
25 channel to stimulate regional economic development. In

1 the 1980s the Federal Government negotiated a forest
2 development agreement with each of the provinces
3 representing a total federal commitment of \$580-million
4 over five years. This investment in forest management
5 and renewal was matched by the provinces in a joint
6 effort costing more than a billion dollars which has
7 rehabilitated nearly 2-million hectares of land,

8 And here, Madam Chair, I must make you
9 aware of some federal statistics, national stats I
10 should say that are somewhat impressive. Although 88
11 per cent of harvested land is restocked annually, in
12 1989 there was 12 per cent that had been
13 non-sufficiently restocked and this trend is growing by
14 one per cent per year. In real numbers, this means
15 that across Canada it's 220,000 hectares of harvested
16 land which have not been reforested.

17 You may ask me if I have got the figures
18 for the Province of Ontario? I have been trying for
19 the last two years, since I was elected a member, to
20 get those figures and I could never get anywhere. It
21 seems to be their big secret of the Ontario Government
22 to keep those figures hidden, although if you talk with
23 one company -- some of them are reluctant to release
24 their figures, but most of them are not that
25 co-operative.

1 A sustainable and economically viable
2 - fibre supply is necessary to realize the Industry's
3 potential. Timber supply studies indicate that after
4 the year 2010 the growth of the forest industry could
5 be limited by wood availability. To address this
6 issue, intensive forest management and improved forest
7 protection are needed immediately to increase the
8 productivity and yield of the currently growing
9 forests.

10 These increases in yield will be the
11 principal focus of the next generation of
12 federal/provincial forestry agreements under
13 negotiation. These agreements will emphasize stand
14 tending, research, technology transfer and training to
15 improve the cost effectiveness of forest management
16 and the commitment by the provinces and the Industry to
17 ensure adequate regeneration of current and future
18 harvested forest lands.

19 Forestry Canada is committed to renew its
20 forestry agreements with all the provinces. It is also
21 committed to move towards the elimination of the
22 regeneration backlog by the year 2000.

23 At this point I would just like to
24 interject that since March of 1989 Canada and Ontario
25 do not have an agreement, and without going into all

1 the details that surround this issue, what the Province
2 of Ontario has done for the last two years is used the
3 surtax dollars on the export of softwood lumber to the
4 United States to finance the agreement -- well, finance
5 in quotes 'the agreements'.

6 The Province of Ontario has received
7 something like \$72-million during those two years and
8 in the last budget it was shown that \$18-million only
9 had been redirected into the Ministry of Natural
10 Resources for forestry purposes, the rest went into the
11 general account.

12 So, this explains why Ontario and Canada
13 do not have an agreement at this point, and if there is
14 anything I would urge your Commission to pressure the
15 government into starting -- well, starting new
16 negotiation, because there is a new government, with
17 Forestry Canada in order to have this agreement signed
18 in the very near future.

19 Those agreements encompass many things.
20 A little later I will talk to you about science and
21 technology. It is the Federal Government's firm
22 intention to have first a national database which facts
23 or stats it could share with all the provinces in
24 Canada. It is also its firm intention to put in more
25 money into research.

1 We talked about pesticides a while ago,
2 methods of reforestation, the kind of chemicals used,
3 we could also talk about the multiple use of trees
4 which at the moment is certainly lacking.

5 So I'm taking much of your time here, am
6 I. I still have about five minutes to go, is that a
7 problem?

8 MADAM CHAIR: No, five more minutes would
9 be fine, Mr. Belair.

10 MR. BELAIR: Okay. Well, I'll try to cut
11 it short then. I will see what I can delete here.

12 I'll jump to science and technology.
13 Canadian science and technology programs are seriously
14 inadequate. Current expenditures by governments, the
15 Industry and universities total approximately .6 per
16 cent of the annual value of forest products shipments.
17 This is only one half to one third the level of our
18 major competitors. About 30 per cent of the Canadian
19 total is funded by Forestry Canada.

20 And may I open the parenthesis here
21 again. You may have heard in the spring about Finland
22 and Sweden which were somehow sending signals to the
23 Canadian Government that in the future if reforestation
24 problems and if pollution problems and waste problems
25 were not addressed that they would buycott Canadian

1 products. So, and given also that we are shipping
2 \$500-million a year worth of forest products to
3 European countries, I think this is extremely important
4 that this issue be addressed.

5 In close cooperation with other
6 participants of the forest sector, the Ministry of
7 Natural Resources should reassess and clarify the
8 department's science and technology role and develop a
9 provincial agency and priorities. It should also
10 substantially strengthen science and technology
11 programs and biotechnology for improved tree growth and
12 pest and disease control as well as in forest ecosystem
13 dynamics and in forest management systems for improved
14 management practices. Strengthen also, which is
15 extremely important, public awareness activities to
16 improve the use and understanding of our forests in
17 Ontario.

18 In cooperation with colleges and
19 universities and the Industry and the Federal
20 Government, they should develop human resources, plans
21 and funding mechanisms to ensure a steady flow of high
22 quality scientists and technologists into the forestry
23 sector.

24 I will do my conclusion in French, if you
25 don't mind, Madam Chair.

1 Ce qui va suivre c'est surtout une
2 évaluation très personnelle des choses qui pourrait
3 être faites pour améliorer le point de vu
4 environnemental de l'impact des forêts dans nos vies.

5 De tout d'abord, il faudrait mettre en
6 pratique un programme de gérance intégrée en
7 collaboration avec l'industrie, les groupes de
8 récréation; par exemple, les clubs de chasse et pêche,
9 les trappeurs sans oublier les autochtones qui sont
10 affectés par la forêt.

11 Les chemins d'accès qui sont construits
12 pour la récolte de la forêt et pour le reboisement
13 devrait être entretenu par le Ministère du Transport,
14 puis afin que le public en general puisse aussi en
15 bénéficier.

16 J'ai parlé tout à l'heure de l'éducation
17 publique qui s'agira de rendre les gens plus conscients
18 et plus responsables envers leurs forêts et ce-ci en
19 commencant de très boisage.

20 C'est un point de vue que j'ai présenté à
21 un Conseil d'Education, et à ce moment la, ils m'ont
22 répondus que déjà les professeurs en avaient --
23 beaucoup avait énormément de responsabilite et que de
24 leur donner un autre de surplus serait extrêmement
25 difficile. Alors ce que je demande au Ministère des

1 Richesses Naturelles de penser à une façon pratique
2 d'intensifier ces programmes pour les jeunes surtout,
3 parce que ce sont toutes qui vont prendre pour élèves.

4 Au niveau du reboisement et de la
5 sylviculture je propose à la Commission qu'ont étudié
6 très sérieusement la possibilité d'avoir une loi, un
7 pour un; c'est à dire que s'il y a un arbre de coupé
8 dans le bois, il y'en un qui est replanté. Pour
9 appuyer cette proposition qui s'agit de mentionner que
10 depuis 1903, il y a seulement la Suede qui a une telle
11 loi et qui ici au Canada, il y a seulement une celle
12 province qu'il a, et c'est celle de la province de
13 Québec qui a mit cette loi en vigueur à partir de 1987.

14 J'aimerais toucher aussi brièvement au
15 problem des pluies acides. Le gouvernement de
16 l'Ontario devrait continuer de collaborer très
17 fortement et de mettre en vigueur aussi son plan de
18 réductions des emissions de SO₂, afin de nottoyer notre
19 air. J'ai parlé tout à l'heure que les forêts sont les
20 poumons de la terre; oui, dans la sens que les arbres
21 absorbent le carbone et en rejettent de l'oxygene.
22 Dans le moment, il y a beaucoup trop de carbone dans
23 l'air que retombe avec les pluies acides et nos forêts
24 fonctionnes à pleine capacité, et il ne faudrait pas
25 trop leur en demander.

1 J'ouvre une parenthèse ici. Depuis le
2 mois de juin les Etats-Unis ont doté de la loi qui
3 s'appelle "le Clean Air Act", dans le but de reduire
4 d'ici dans 2000 par 10-million de tonnes d'émissions de
5 SO2 dans l'air. C'est une passé dans la bonne
6 direction. Le Président Bush était le premier
7 Président qui a eu le coeur, la force, le caractère
8 d'imposer ceci au Congrès, sans -- avec énormément de
9 difficulté, je dois dire, parce que les gros
10 producteurs de l'électricité aux Etats-Unis a leurs
11 usines fonctionnes avec du charbon et de l'huile.

12 Aussi -- non, je vais sauter.

13 L'usage multiple des forêts. Depuis un
14 certain temps à Kapuskasing nous avons vu des intérêts
15 qui désirent apporter des ordures de Toronto dans le
16 but de fournir un incinérateur pour produire de
17 l'électricité. A parler avec les gens dans la région
18 il est evident qu' il y a beaucoup de déchets qui
19 restent dans le bois, il y a aussi beaucoup
20 d'élimination d'arbres, spécialement le bouleau, le
21 peuplier, et l'épinette rouge. Je suis d'avis que si
22 ces arbres ne peuvent pas être utiliser d'une maniere
23 positive, qu'ont les devront pas les couper. Et c'est
24 ainsi que je vous dis aussi que la coup a blanc n'est
25 pas nécessairement la meilleure chose qui peut

1 s'arriver à ne porte quelle forêt ou quelle soit.

2 Localement la topographie est moins
3 dangereuse ou moins permissive, quand en Colombie
4 Britannique, si vous voulez, là où il y a énormément
5 des montagnes et lorsque les arbres sont coupes, ils
6 produisent une érosion quand même assez dévastatrice
7 puisque toute la terre qui est sur le dessous glisse en
8 bas de la montagne et on se ramasse avec un rocher. Il
9 est extrêmement difficile de planter des arbres dans
10 des roches.

11 Ce n'est pas le cas ici, c'est beaucoup
12 moins dramatique mais je demeure convaincu que la coupe
13 à blanc ne devrait pas être permise, si non -- si les
14 arbres sont coupes qu'ont fait un bon usage.

15 J'ai parlé tout à l'heure aussi de
16 recyclage. Il est souvent mentionner que la fibre de
17 bois qui est recycler est de moins et bonne qualitée,
18 mais encore une fois il s'agit d'éduquer notre publique
19 a être moins exigeante et de se satisfaire de moins.
20 Quand au carton qui est recycle je n'en vois aucune
21 objections, il serait même difficile d'en voire la
22 différence.

23 Et puis -- je n'ai pas la bonne
24 traduction pour le "bleaching" dans les usines de pâte
25 et papier. Les résidus toxiques devraient éliminer.

1 Il y a un programme qui est déjà en place mais qui
2 devrait être mise en vigueur et aussi renforcé et
3 amplifié.

4 Au côté de science et la technologie, le
5 gouvernement de l'Ontario en collaboration avec celui
6 du Canada devrait mettre plus de sous à la
7 disponibilité des scientifiques pour trouver une méthode
8 l'alternative au blanchement que nous retrouverons
9 actuellement.

10 En conclusion, nous avons des lois et des
11 règlements qui existent actuellement. Ils ne sont pas
12 toujours renforcées ou mise en vigueur, et à mon avis
13 selon les statistiques fédérales du moins, il y a un
14 manque de ingénieurs forestiers et le technicien
15 forestier. Il y a peut être une statistique qui pourra
16 vous intéressez; aux Etats-Unis il y a un ingénieur ou
17 technicien forestier par 15,000 hectares de terre boisé
18 au Canada, c'est un de ces deux -- un technicien
19 forestier ou ingénieur forestier par 450,000 hectares
20 de terrain.

21 Le sujet, je vous laisse. Merci.

22 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup M.
23 Belair.

24 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
25 Belair?

1 Ms. Blastorah?

2 MS. BLASTORAH: I didn't want to pre-empt
3 any questions from the audience, if there was anyone
4 else that wanted to ask anything.

5 Just a couple of questions, Mr. Belair.
6 You mentioned that, and I believe I have this down
7 correctly - and please correct me if I'm wrong - but I
8 believe you said that 12 per cent of harvested land
9 across Canada have not been reforested in, I think it
10 was, 1989?

11 MR. BELAIR: Yes.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: And that was Canada you
13 were referring to; was it?

14 MR. BELAIR: Yes.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: When you cited that
16 statistic, were you referring only to artificial
17 regeneration or to both artificial and natural
18 regeneration?

19 MR. BELAIR: It's both.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: So that would include 12
21 per cent not naturally regenerated as well?

22 MR. BELAIR: That's right.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: And do you know whether
24 that statistic would include land cleared of forest for
25 industrial or agricultural or other purposes?

1 MR. BELAIR: It's all land that has been
2 harvested for one purpose or another.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: So for any purpose?

4 MR. BELAIR: Yes.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

6 MR. BELAIR: But it is growing by one per
7 cent per year.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: With regard to your
9 comments on clearcutting and erosional problems - and
10 again you, I think, were referring to Canada in
11 general, although you did bring it back to Ontario -
12 are you familiar with the evidence given to this Board
13 by the former provincial forester Mr. Ken Armson and
14 other foresters in relation to the appropriateness of
15 clearcutting and other harvest practices in Ontario?

16 MR. BELAIR: No, I'm not.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: And in relation to
18 your -- or you indicated that you felt MNR should
19 ensure that, I believe it was one tree is planted for
20 each tree cut; am I quoting you correctly?

21 MR. BELAIR: Yes.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Are you familiar with the
23 evidence of Frank Kennedy, Peter Hynard, Richard
24 Greenwood and other professional foresters before this
25 Board with regard to regeneration practices in Ontario?

1 MR. BELAIR: No, I'm not.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my
3 questions.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Belair.

6 MR. BELAIR: Thank you.

7 ---Mr. Belair withdraws

8 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Pierre Millette with
9 the North Claybelt Community Futures Committee, and Mr.
10 Millette is the secretary/treasurer of that
11 organization.

12 MR. MILLETTE: (handed)

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Mr. Millette
14 has submitted to the Board a four-page written
15 presentation and this will be Exhibit 1379.

16 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1379: Four-page written presentation
17 submitted by Pierre Millette,
18 North Claybelt Community Futures
Committee.

19 PIERRE MILLETTE, Sworn

20 PRESENTATION PAR M. MILLETTE:

21 Madame la Présidente, M. Martel, notre
22 Président, Mr. Dent, qui ne pouvait pas être ici
23 aujourd'hui. Il me donne plaisir de présenter à votre
24 Commission cette présentation représentative de North
25 Claybelt Community Futures Committee, et on vous

1 remercie pour cette opportunité.

2 The North Claybelt Community Futures
3 Committee is a community based program federally funded
4 by the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission.

5 It assumes the roles of coordination of
6 activities, monitoring and advocacy of the economy,
7 planning for growth, proactively being a catalyst for
8 new development and diversification. More
9 specifically:

10 1. Support of infrastructure
11 improvements that lead to employment, growth, and
12 diversification.

13 2. To encourage business expansions and
14 start-ups that offer the most promise of growth by
15 providing support systems and financial assistance.

16 3. Support innovative initiatives aimed
17 at the creation of new jobs or the maintenance of
18 existing jobs.

19 4. Actively investigate business
20 opportunities that show potential for job creation and
21 economic diversification.

22 The committee is comprised of business
23 and civic leaders representing the 22 communities of
24 the service area from Iroquois Falls to Hornepayne, all
25 of which are significantly dependent on the forests of

1 the areas for their development and survival.

2 As may be noted from the aforementioned
3 terms of references, the Committee's interest in the
4 Forestry Environmental Assessment hearing is primarily,
5 though not exclusively, economic in nature. It takes
6 for granted that this Board is or should be acutely
7 aware of the role that forestry plays in the
8 socio-economic life of this part of the country. It
9 would, therefore, be somewhat academic to again
10 reiterate the immense and impressive statistical data
11 that re-enforces this fact.

12 The Community Futures Committee is fully
13 cognizant and indeed concerned of the need to protect
14 the delicate balance of the forest ecology; perhaps
15 more so than our counterparts in the large urban
16 centres. The forests of northern Ontario are, after
17 all, our backyard.

18 For many it is the direct generator of
19 livelihood, while for all it is a major contributor of
20 recreation, lifestyle and a way of life that is the
21 envy of much of the world.

22 The forest of northern Ontario is a
23 dynamic and precariously balanced system, providing
24 multi-dimensional benefits to all. Dimensions ranging
25 from tourism, recreation, transportation and lumber, on

1 the national scene, to its role as an integral part of
2 the global environment.

3 Much has been said regarding the
4 multi-use planning of our Crown land as well as the
5 environmental roles that the forest play with each use
6 and role being argued with sincerity by the respective
7 exponents.

8 It is because of this multi-interest that
9 it would be fair to say that the task assigned to this
10 Environmental Assessment Board must surely be a
11 balancing act.

12 However, there is a tendency for the
13 concept of environment to be restricted to the natural
14 aspect, but we would request that this hearing never
15 lose sight of the fact that man's activities, both
16 social and economic, must remain a significant part of
17 that concept.

18 It is contemporary to be concerned about
19 the deterioration in the natural environment, but this
20 concern should not be marked by panic or rashness. The
21 implications being addressed by this hearing are many
22 faceted and the North Claybelt Community Futures
23 Committee sincerely hopes that the Members of the Board
24 do not lose sight of the phenomenal impact that their
25 ruling may have on the residents of northern Ontario.

1 The very existence of numerous
2 . . . communities in the north is bound to the development of
3 the resources of the forest. Any change may jeopardize
4 their very existence.

5 The North Claybelt Community Futures
6 Committee endorses and supports the application by the
7 Ministry of Natural Resources for approval under the
8 Environmental Assessment Act to carry out the
9 undertaking of Timber Management on Crown land in the
10 area in the question.

11 It is our opinion that the Ministry has
12 the experience, technology and, above all, concern to
13 manage the Crown lands in a manner that is beneficial
14 to all, both in the short run and for the generations
15 yet to come.

16 We thank the Board for providing this
17 opportunity for us to express these concerns.

18 Thank you on behalf of Mr. Dent, our
19 Chairman.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
21 Milletette.

22 Are there any questions?

23 (no response)

24 Thank you very much.

25 ---Mr. Milletette withdraws

1 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will take a
2 10-minute break now.

3 Thank you.

4 ---Recess taken at 3:30 p.m.

5 ---On resuming at 3:40 p.m.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
7 and gentlemen.

8 Veuillez-vous vous asseoir, s'il vous
9 plait.

10 The Board will now call on Diane Parise,
11 who is the Executive Assistant of the Hearst Community
12 Industrial Training Committee.

13 MS. PARISE: (handed)

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

15 DIANE PARISE, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

17 Ms. Parise has submitted to the Board a
18 written submission consisting of a pamphlet about the
19 Hearst Community Industrial Training Committee and
20 copies of her submission in English and in French, and
21 each of the submissions consists of approximately 15
22 pages, and this will be Exhibit No. 1380.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1380: 15-page written pamphlet
24 (English & French) submitted by
25 Diane Parise, Executive
Assistant, Hearst Community
Industrial Training Committee.

1

2

MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

3

PRESENTATION BY MS. PARISE:

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9

Thank you, Mr. and Mrs. Chair. On behalf of the Hearst Industrial Training Committee I would like to thank you for the opportunity of presenting a report of our labour and needs assessment survey which I left with you, hopefully you will have the time to go through it.

10

11

MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Could we ask you to speak just a little louder, please.

12

MS. PARISE: Okay.

13

14

MADAM CHAIR: I don't think the mike is on. Could you press the red -- is it on?

15

MS. PARISE: Mm-hmm.

16

MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you.

17

18

19

MS. PARISE: Okay, I will try again. I would also like to share the knowledge of this community regarding employment and training.

20

21

22

23

Let me first start out with one question: Why does Hearst exist? Because of the strength, loyalty and the vision and the collaboration between industry and this community.

24

25

The people in this community are very committed and ensure that there will be a future for

1 their children and generation to come. Long term
2 planning is not a stranger to this town, this
3 community. Our people have had to plan to ensure that
4 we would survive. A partnership has been developed
5 between forestry-related industry and Ministry in order
6 to ensure the survival of our single-industry town.

7 Our natural and human resources are the
8 most important asset, we therefore aim to increase our
9 partnership network and participation of all parties
10 involved so that our forests will continue to be well
11 managed.

12 I would like to go through our the CITC's
13 role and mandate and on a few items I will point out
14 where our involvement comes in and where the Industry
15 and the community's involvement come in and how you can
16 have at least a picture of how it's been worked
17 together.

18 The first role is to act as focus for the
19 community training network by bringing together
20 community representative from all sector of the
21 economic who have an interest and skill development.

22 Our Board consists of a representative
23 from all sectors; forestry, automotive, construction,
24 road construction, commercial construction, health
25 education, so the Board is well representative of our

1 community and our community's needs.

2 Our second mandate is to promote training
3 to both our employers, employees and potential
4 employees as an effective and efficient means of
5 increasing productivity and employability.

6 3. Access to local labor market to
7 identify areas where training is required to facilitate
8 the functioning of a labour market.

9 4. Determine and articulate the present
10 and project training requirement of employer/employee
11 and potential employer in the local community.

12 5. Locate and coordinate sources of
13 funding for local training initiative.

14 6. Develop and implement training
15 projects to address identified training for future
16 needs.

17 When we talk about future needs, a lot of
18 time with the employers in the community we can plan
19 five years ahead on training required for silviculture
20 programs and reforestation, that is the sense of our
21 people that work for the greenhouse.

22 7. Identify sectors experiencing special
23 training or adjustment needs and recommend and/or
24 implement courses of action to address these needs.

25 8. Monitor the effectiveness of training

1 initiatives and delivery mechanisms in the community
2 and recommend and/or implement solutions where problems
3 are identified.

4 9. Promote effective use of government
5 and private sector services and programs to employers
6 and potential trainees.

7 10. Provide advice to government on the
8 relevant of programs and services to the community's
9 trainees needs.

10 11. Advocate for changes to government
11 policy, programs and services to ensure responsiveness
12 to identified community training needs.

13 This is the major role and mandate that
14 CITC has here. It's been very active the past five
15 years, it has trained over 400 employers and 78 people
16 employed and over 473 people unemployed to be able to
17 go back to the workforce.

18 Our stats show that there's 75 per cent
19 of our success rate of employment possibility, one
20 people have been retrained or got into selected career
21 especially identified in this skill shortage list.

22 I would like to thank the Board for this
23 opportunity and if you have any questions, because it
24 was fairly brief, if you have any questions I would be
25 happy to answer them.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

2 The funding for your committee's work,
3 does that come from Hearst or is it also a provincial
4 project?

5 MS. PARISE: It's a federal/provincial
6 agreement and there's also employer contribution, a
7 community contribution also.

8 It's mostly employer that have training
9 contribute 25 to 35 per cent of total costs if they
10 have to upgrade or retrain their people.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
12 Ms. Parise? (no response)

13 Thank you very much.

14 MS. PARISE: Thank you.

15 ---Ms. Parise withdraws

16 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Paul Zorzetto?

17 Mr. Zorzetto is the Manager of Claybelt
18 Lumber in Hearst.

19 MR. ZORZETTO: (handed)

20 MADAM CHAIR: Merci beaucoup. M.
21 Zorzetto has given the Board a written submission of
22 three pages and this will be Exhibit 1381.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1381: Three-page written presentation
24 submitted by Paul Zorzetto,
Claybelt Lumber, Hearst.

25 PAUL ZORZETTO, Sworn

1 PRESENTATION PAR M. ZORZETTO:

2 Madame la Présidente, Monsieur Membre de
3 la Commission, la compagnie Claybelt Lumber Limited a
4 été fondée il y a 23 ans par les propriétaires des
5 scieries de Hearst et de Calstock, pour faciliter la
6 mise en marché des sciages des scieries locales et
7 d'autre scieries de l'Ontario et du Québec.

8 Cette compagnie fonctionne encore de nos
9 jours en tant que grossiste dans le chiffre, dont dans
10 le bois de sciage. Son chiffre d'affaires annuel varie
11 entre \$30 et \$50-million par année. Le nombre
12 d'employés de six à temps plein.

13 La compagnie loue également des camions
14 pour transporter le bois d'oeuvre dans les marchés de
15 consommation du sud de l'Ontario et des Etats-Unis.
16 Elle engage présentement une vingtaine de camionneurs
17 dans la région et une vingtaine a l'extérieur
18 (Chapleau, Timmins, New Liskeard et Québec).

19 La compagnie contribue chaque année dans
20 le domaine des sports, des arts, de l'éducation, et des
21 charités, environ \$50,000. Les retombées économiques
22 dans la région sont d'environ \$4-million,
23 principalement pour leurs compensations les camioneurs
24 et les salaires des employes.

25 La compagnie a joué un rôle important

1 dans le transport par route du bois d'oeuvre. Des
2 changements aux règlements du Transport ont été
3 demandés et obtenus de la province, des équipement
4 spéciaux (remorques; simples et doubles) ont été
5 achetés et loués aux propriétaires de camion.

6 Le transport routier a été très important
7 pour les marchés à l'exportation, alors que le chemin
8 de fer devenait de moins en moins efficace et de plus
9 en plus cher. Aujourd'hui, grâce à l'équipement
10 adéquat et aux changements dans la réglementation du
11 transport de la province, les manufacturiers de Hearst
12 peuvent expédier leur produit dans les Etats Américains
13 du nord et aussi dans la province de Québec.

14 Tout cela ne s'est pas accompli par
15 miracle, mais grâce à des investissements essentiels,
16 financièrement et en énergie humaine, dépenser pour les
17 temps, les études, les voyages, les représentations, et
18 cetera.

19 La réglementation Ontarienne n'était pas
20 favorable au transport routier des sciages dans la
21 province. Il a fallu convaincre Queen's Park - M.
22 Martel était là dans le temps - que le nord de
23 l'Ontario avait des besoins particuliers pour conserver
24 ses emplois et son industrie - sa seule industrie; sa
25 celle principale industrie, l'industrie forestière, une

1 qui est une industrie renouvelable a perpétuité.

2 De leur côté, les directeurs des scieries
3 ont dû lutter avec la province et avec le Canada pour
4 la survivance de notre industrie unique. Nos gens,
5 notre population, veulent travailler et gagner sa vie
6 d'une façon décente et sécuritaire. Pour préserver ces
7 emplois, les industriels ont dû faire face à plusieurs
8 problèmes:

9 La récolte du bois trop vieux, ou renversé
10 par les tempêtes, la construction de chemins d'accès
11 carrossable en tout temps, contrairement aux chemins
12 d'hiver d'autrefois. Je devrais mentionner aussi, le
13 bois qui a été abîmé par les tempêtes. On a eu une
14 telle affaire là -- 600,000 arbres, qu'il a fallu
15 recoltés bien vite parce qu'il y a étaient à terre à
16 cause d'un hurricane qui avait passé dans le nord.

17 La mécanisation des emplois de la forêt,
18 la modernisation des usines, la protection de
19 l'environnement -- par exemple, on ne voit plus de
20 brûleurs dans les -- entour les scieries, ou si sont
21 là, ils ne marchent pas, ils sont fermés -- l'éducation
22 des employés dans les emplois nouveaux créés par les
23 changements; la sécurité au travail; dans certains cas
24 même, il y a eu des amalgamations de compagnies.

25 Un autre problème très important

1 celui-là, c'est la gestion du reboisement qui se fait à
2 un rythme accéléré de nos jours. C'est pas important
3 comme dans le Québec, comme mentionner par M. Belair
4 parce que on a une problème dans la région de bois trop
5 mur; si on ne récolte pas, il vait pourrir. Et un
6 arbre qui est à terre pourrit, il n'y a pas utile pour
7 grand monde excepté pour certains technocrates qui
8 pensent que ça va aider la régénération futur.

9 Entre-temps, les usiniers de la région
10 ont du faire face à des problèmes de mise en marché
11 lorsque le gouvernement a imposé une surcharge à
12 l'exportation de 15 pour cent pour les bois mous vers à
13 les Etats-Unis. Il faut mentionner ici que ce n'est
14 pas une taxe ou une surtaxe, c'est une surcharge. Cet
15 argent là revient à les provinces, moins un certain
16 pourcentage et les provinces n'ont pas tenu leur parole
17 qu'il y avait dit qu'il remetttrait au complète dans
18 les régions affectées. Mais les gouvernements, c'est
19 faites pour ça, c'est pour tricher un peu.

20 C'est grâce aux routes construites dans
21 la forêt que nos gens peuvent aller à la chasse, à la
22 pêche, faire de la motoneige, ramasser des myrtilles -
23 les myrtilles c'est des bleuets pour ceux qui ne
24 savaient pas - et des framboises, et cetera.

25 Ces chemins permettent de lutter contre

1 les incendies plus efficacement ainsi que faciliter le
2 reboisement. Ces routes sont également ouvertes aux
3 touristes et aux chasseurs, pêcheurs sportifs de toute
4 la province et de nos voisins des Etats-Unis et du
5 Québec. Il est impératif que les chemins forestiers
6 soient carrossables à l'année longue si l'on veut
7 développer l'usage multiple de la forêt à tout le monde
8 suivant les besoins de chacun.

9 La forêt est une ressource renouvelable,
10 contrairement au pétrole ou aux minerais, il ne faut
11 pas l'oublier -- On s'apercevoit des evenements en
12 Irak, au Kuwait et à Oka aussi.

13 En tout cas, la forêt, s'il est bien
14 gérer elle est renouvelable pour le bien de tous le
15 monde. C'est aux gouvernements, aux exploitants et aux
16 citoyens de travailler tous ensemble pour la
17 conservation de la forêt et des emplois.

18 Les exploitants locaux ont l'experience
19 et le savoir faire pour développer l'industrie
20 forestière tout en conservant ses ressources. Ce n'est
21 pas les citoyens du sud de la province qui devraient
22 contrôler notre industrie et nous dire comment la
23 préserver, ces mêmes les gens du sud qui on pollué le
24 sud de la province à tort et à travers, ils ne sont
25 certainement qualifiés pour nous imposer leurs vues.

1 Ils devraient concentrer leurs efforts
2 pour nettoyer leur propre environnement dans le sud.
3 Mais, ils sont bienvenus dans notre coin du pays - un
4 beau pays - pour pratiquer leur sport favori ou pêcher,
5 chasser, trapper, en tout temps, et même s'ils restent
6 un peu d'argent on aimerait qu'ils le dépensent dans la
7 région, ils font pas ça d'habitude. Les touristes du
8 sud ils amènent leurs boîtes de conserves, leur eau,
9 l'essence, tous qu'ils ont besoin. Ils ne dépensent
10 pas un sou, leurs tentes. Le seul retombée économique
11 qu'on a c'est quand ils vont ramener les bouteilles de
12 bière vides dans nos commissions de bière. En tout
13 cas, ils sont bienvenus paraître; et on les aime bien.

14 Mais de grâce, ne touchez pas nos
15 emplois. Nous ne sommes pas des gens qui aiment à
16 vivre aux dépens de l'assistance publique. Nous
17 savons l'importance de protéger notre forêt, nos lacs
18 et nos rivières. Nous sommes conscients de
19 l'importance de la plantations d'arbres améliorés qui
20 vont mûrir dans 50 ans au lieu de 100 ans.

21 Vous savez que la Colombie Britannique a
22 même développe une sorte d'arbre qui pousse carré pour
23 faciliter le sciage dans les scieries. C'est vrai.

24 Nous voulons léguer à nos futures
25 générations, un environnement propre, sain et

1 non-pollué, en même temps que des emplois réguliers.
2 La bonne gestion de notre forêt est primordiale pour
3 cela faire.

4 Ce n'est pas en clouant des clous dans
5 les arbres que nous allons accomplir notre but, ni en
6 empêchant la construction des chemins d'accès pour
7 récolter notre forêt. Une forêt dévastée par le feu,
8 trop vieille ou dévorée par les insectes n'est pas
9 utile pour personne. En interdisant l'accès à
10 l'industrie pour la récolte de la forêt, on n'accomplit
11 rien, ni pour l'environnement, ni pour l'économie
12 régionale.

13 Il faudra également éduquer les visiteurs
14 et les usagers de la forêt afin qu'ils respectent
15 l'environnement et les travailleurs de la forêt. Nous
16 avons certainement entendu parler des abuts contre le
17 matériel et l'équipement forestiers, des compagnies par
18 les chasseurs ou autres; des pratiques de tir sur les
19 réservoirs de "gas well" de "fuel" et l'usage des
20 "skidders" pour sortir les orignaux et briser les
21 moteurs et tous ça. Ca va prendre beaucoup
22 d'éducation.

23 De leur côté, les gouvernements devront
24 contribuer à la survie des exploitants forestiers et
25 assumer leur responsabilité dans le domaine du

1 reboisement et de la construction des chemins d'accès
2 pour assurer la continuité et la protection des
3 ressources.

4 Claybelt Lumber Limited est la seule
5 compagnie qui effectue des transactions achats-ventes
6 en tant que grossiste en bois de sciage dans le nord de
7 l'Ontario. Ses propriétaires ont volontairement choisi
8 la location de Hearst afin que toutes les opérations
9 soient effectuées localement, près de la production et
10 de la forêt.

11 Nous souhaitons que l'Ontario et le
12 Canada respectent les emplois existants dans la région
13 et le désir de nos travailleurs de vivre dans leur
14 milieu.

15 Je voudrais ajouter ici que la province
16 de la Colombie Britannique a mis des amendes sévères
17 pour tous ceux qui clouer les arbres, pour faire du
18 trouble et c'est une pratique très dangereuse. Et on
19 suggère que l'Ontario fasse la même chose.

20 Je vous remercie pour votre attention, et
21 bien respectueusement.

22 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup M.
23 Zorzetto.

24 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
25 Zorzetto?

1 (pas de reponse)

2 Merci beaucoup.

3 MR. ZORZETTO: Je vous en pris, Madame la
4 Présidente. Et s'il y'en a qui ont des questions, je
5 réépasse a 7:15 ce soir. S'il y a des "crackpots" de
6 Green Peace ou autres, je pourrais les repondres.

7 Merci.

8 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci.

9 ---M. Zorzetto withdraws

10 MADAM CHAIR: Is Chief Fred Wapachee here
11 from the Moose Factory First Nation?

12 Hello, Chief Wapachee. Thank you very
13 much for coming today.

14 CHIEF WAPACHEE: (handed)

15 MADAM CHAIR: Chief Wapachee has made a
16 written submission to the Board consisting of 12 pages,
17 and we will give this Exhibit No. 1382.

18 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1382: 12-page written presentation
19 submitted by Chief Fred Wapachee,
Moose Factory First Nation.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Chief Wapachee, could we
21 swear your evidence, please.

22 Could you come to the table, please, to
23 swear your evidence.

24 CHIEF FRED WAPACHEE, Sworn

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

1 PRESENTATION BY CHIEF WAPACHEE:

2 My name is Chief Fred Wapachee and I'm
3 the Chief of the Moose Factory First Nation.

4 In the present brief I hope to do three
5 things; to provide a few salient facts about the First
6 Nation that I represent, to explain why my First Nation
7 has a special interest in the outcome of your
8 deliberations, and to offer a few comments on the draft
9 terms and conditions.

10 Let me first of all stress that we have
11 not conducted a detailed analysis of the draft terms
12 and conditions due to our isolation in the north and my
13 comments today are to be seen as a complement to the
14 more detailed statements that have been submitted on
15 behalf of Nishnawbe-Aski.

16 Moose Factory First Nation. The
17 community of Moose Factory is located on Moose Factory
18 Island which is situated on the Moose River some 15
19 kilometres northwest of James Bay. The Moose Factory
20 First Nation consists of approximately 2,300 persons of
21 which 1,200 live on Moose Factory Indian Reserve on
22 Moose Factory Island. Almost 50 per cent of the
23 population is less than 20 years of age and it is to be
24 expected, therefore, that population growth will be
25 rapid for many years to come.

1 Our economy is diversified but hunting,
2 fishing and trapping continue to be important for men
3 and women of all ages. Our harvesting activities
4 extend over an area that exceeds 35,000 square
5 kilometres in the Moose River basin alone. The map of
6 the undertaking shows portions of the Missinabi, the
7 Mattagami, the Abitibi and Moose River where the Moose
8 Cree have traditional hunting, fishing and trapping
9 territories.

10 Some areas along the river systems have
11 actual sacred burial sites of the Moose Cree. Tourism,
12 which is of course highly dependent on local and
13 regional wilderness, and historical values is already a
14 substantial component of our economy and it is a
15 central element of our future planning.

16 The Moose Factory First Nation entered
17 into Treaty No. 9 with the Governments of Canada and
18 Ontario in 1905.

19 The special interest of the Moose Factory
20 First Nation. The Moose Factory First Nation and its
21 members have a special interest in the outcome of the
22 present Environmental Assessment. We are the people of
23 the land and any plan of deforestation affects the
24 wildlife which eventually threatens our traditional way
25 of life. Each time some forest is cut, we have loss of

1 traditional food and loss of income in all furbearing
2 animals. When we lose the wildlife, the fur income, we
3 partly lose our native culture and use of our
4 traditional and ancestral lands.

5 I have noted above that we continue to be
6 heavily dependent on hunting, fishing and trapping.

7 There is an enormous price that is paid by indigenous
8 people for mega projects in Canada's north that only
9 benefit the government and the southern populations.

10 It is self-evident that the plants and animals on which
11 we depend can be rapidly depleted or even exterminated
12 by unsound forestry management practices. Yet, you
13 rarely hear indigenous people speak due to passivity
14 and lack of attention to native interests by
15 governments and private enterprise.

16 When I say that we are heavily dependent
17 on animals and plants, I do not mean exclusively in an
18 economic sense. The entire structure and functioning
19 of our society and culture find their roots in our
20 relationship with nature. If the animals and plants
21 that underpin our culture and society are destroyed,
22 the entire fabric of our individual and collective
23 lives will be destroyed.

24 The symptoms of that destruction are
25 visible on and off reserves all across Canada and among

1 aboriginal nations throughout the world. As the battle
2 rages for forest resources by forest management groups,
3 in particular northern Ontario. Cutting forests are
4 destroying the culture, and the way of life of the
5 native people must be compensated. Truly the loss of
6 northern forests imperils the culture of those who are
7 native to the northern regions.

8 We are, moreover, the beneficiaries of
9 the treaty and aboriginal rights that have been
10 reaffirmed in the Canadian Constitution. The terms and
11 conditions submitted by the Ministry of Natural
12 Resources must respect and provide for the respect of
13 our treaty and aboriginal rights as must each
14 management plan approved thereunder. Adequate
15 opportunities for the native people must be provided
16 within each approved FMA granted by the Province of
17 Ontario. Some clause or regulations should be
18 contemplated by the province to ensure that native
19 people be granted joint venture initiatives in forestry
20 management agreements.

21 As I have already noted, not only do our
22 traditional activities depend on an undespoiled
23 environment, but our non-traditional economic plans for
24 the future would be seriously compromised if local and
25 regional wilderness values were to be degraded. There

1 must be an effort to sustain the traditional native way
2 of life and more focus on the economics, environmental
3 and human rights of the indigenous peoples.

4 For the preceding reasons I suggest to
5 you that the stakes for the Moose Factory First Nation
6 in these hearings are different from and greater than
7 those of any other intervenor.

8 Comments on the draft terms and
9 conditions. Overall Assessment. Generally we find
10 that the draft terms and conditions of August the 3rd,
11 1990 are substantially superior to the original version
12 of June, 1989. Many of the changes that have been made
13 seem to be based on suggestions from First Nation
14 intervenors. We believe that the present case
15 demonstrates the value of well-conceived and
16 well-executed public consultation, especially with
17 groups and individuals such as First Nations that have
18 unique types and degrees of knowledge and experience.

19 The most that can be said, however, is
20 that the draft terms and conditions of the 3rd of
21 August, 1990 describe mechanisms that if properly
22 applied have the potential to meet many of our concerns
23 and protect many of our interests. Our experience does
24 not, however, reassure us that the potential will be
25 realized.

1 Over the last three seen centuries our
2 rights and freedoms have undergone a continuous erosion
3 despite the existence of a long series of treaties,
4 policies, laws and regulations with the potential to
5 protect them. Will this government let Ontario paper
6 and forestry companies do anything they want, even
7 destroy its own natural heritage?

8 Native peoples seem to be excluded in any
9 exploitation of forests and lands overflowing with
10 bountiful trees. I say this destruction amounts to
11 environmental racism. You will, I hope, understand my
12 skepticism on this account.

13 The so-called bump-up provisions of
14 Conditions 39 and 40 constitute a valuable protection
15 against any infraction against the spirit or the letter
16 of the draft terms and conditions. This exercise is,
17 however, predicated upon a level of vigilance on the
18 part of interested parties that may be unrealistic.
19 Some forestry companies seem to have a privileged
20 position depending on which politician is at Queen's
21 Park.

22 Representation of First Nations on
23 stakeholders Committees. Condition 2(a) provides that
24 native groups shall be among the classes of interests
25 normally represented on a timber management

1 stakeholders committee.

2 It's only recently that MNR has requested
3 native representation on committees established to
4 discuss mineral rights and access roads to potential
5 sites. There must be native representation on all
6 present and future committees.

7 The term native groups obviously requires
8 definition. Moreover, given the special rights and
9 interests of First Nations, some of which I have
10 mentioned above, I believe that First Nations should
11 have the right to be represented on the timber
12 management stakeholders committee for any forest
13 management unit in which they have an interest, whether
14 by way of residence, pursuit of economic or cultural
15 activities or otherwise.

16 Condition 2(d) provides that district
17 citizens committees or other similar body may be
18 designated by the MNR district manager to serve as the
19 timber management stakeholders committee for the
20 relevant forest management unit. Representatives of
21 the First Nations do not automatically sit on such
22 committees.

23 Condition 2(d) should, therefore, be
24 amended to provide for the rights of the interested
25 First Nation or Nations to sit on any committee

1 designated by the MNR district manager to serve as the
2 timber management stakeholders committee, when no First
3 Nation representative is already a member of such
4 committee.

5 Delays and Public Consultation.

6 Conditions 7 through 10 deal with public consultation.
7 They contain many features that satisfy our concerns,
8 including the provision of notices to aboriginal
9 organizations [Condition 8(b)] and the provision of
10 translations in aboriginal languages [Condition 8,
11 final paragraph].

12 We are concerned, however, that the
13 30-day delays provided at Conditions 7(a), 7(b),
14 7(d)(iii), 7(c)(iv) and 7(c) may not, in all cases, be
15 adequate. We appreciate that a variety of urgent
16 interest may be at stake in the preparation of timber
17 management plans and that speed is of vital concern to
18 some of them; on the other hand, I have indicated above
19 that the stakes for the First Nations are direct,
20 personal and long term.

21 The delays that are proposed may not be
22 adequate for First Nations for two principal reasons:
23 Many of our members are regularly absent from their
24 homes and communities for long periods to pursue
25 essential cultural and economic activities such as

1 goose-hunting in the spring and fall and trapping in
2 the fall and winter, and our society operates through a
3 process of reflection, consultation and consensus
4 building that is difficult to compress into uniform
5 timetables of general application.

6 We recommend, therefore, that a general
7 provision be inserted after Condition 10 providing that
8 the delays referred to in Conditions 7 through 10 can
9 be amended where such is necessary to take adequate
10 account of the interested First Nations or their
11 members.

12 It goes without by saying that the
13 preceding concerns apply to the delays described or
14 provided for in Conditions 48 through 55 for such
15 matters as aerial applications of herbicides and
16 insecticides and prescribed burns.

17 Values Maps and Lists. Conditions 11 and
18 12 deal with the preparation and contents of values
19 maps and lists. Our principal concern arises from the
20 requirement in the first paragraph of Condition 12
21 that: "Values identified by any other person than MNR
22 must be verified by MNR."

23 While it is not clear what is meant by
24 verified, we suggest to you that the First Nations and
25 their members are the repositories of essential

1 information that cannot be meaningfully verified by
2 MNR. Such information might concern the spiritual, the
3 cultural and economic value of certain areas, which is
4 obviously difficult or impossible for an outsider to
5 verify. It might, however, also include biological and
6 the science of plants information that could be
7 verified only by lengthy and intensive field studies.

8 There is increasing recognition that
9 aboriginal persons possess knowledge and understandings
10 that non-aboriginal experts have not acquired and
11 indeed probably cannot acquire.

12 Let me cite you the example of the
13 Federal Environmental Assessment Panel currently
14 reviewing the military flying activities in parts of
15 Labrador and Quebec, which noted on page 11 of its
16 guidelines to the Department of National Defence:

17 "...that aboriginal persons possess
18 knowledge and understandings that
19 complement and sometimes improve those
20 available from other approaches."

21 We cannot accept, therefore, that
22 aboriginal knowledge be subject to verification by MNR;
23 rather, the approach to be adopted should be MNR would
24 have to justify any refusal to incorporate any
25 information coming from a First Nation individual or

1 organization.

2 Operations in Areas of Concern. We
3 understand Condition 24(c) to provide that timber
4 management operations may be permitted in areas of
5 concern as defined in the first paragraph of Condition
6 24, even though the protection of the identified value
7 may not be ensured. In such a case, an environmental
8 analysis that respects the requirements of Condition
9 24(b) is required, but that analysis retrospectively
10 and follows the initiation of the possible destructive
11 operations.

12 Given the potential magnitude of the
13 aboriginal interests that can be compromised by timber
14 management operations and the irrevocable nature of the
15 changes that can be caused, we believe that timber
16 management operations should not be permitted in areas
17 of concern. There is a need for more control of these
18 forest harvesting activities in key natural areas.

19 If it is a historical site, it must be
20 protected by appropriate government authority and
21 legislative means if they are to be permitted under
22 exceptional circumstances; however, the environmental
23 analysis which should include the items listed under
24 Conditions 63, should be completed prior to any
25 decision to permit them.

1 Concluding Remarks. The foregoing is
2 more in the nature of a personal reflection than the
3 result of a detailed systematic analysis of the text.
4 I hope that I have succeeded in conveying to you some
5 sense of the special rights and interests of the Moose
6 Factory First Nation and its members and the importance
7 of ensuring that those rights and interests may not be
8 jeopardized by inadequate forest management practices.

9 Remember that the aboriginal and treaty
10 rights are protected and affirmed in the Canadian
11 Constitution under Section 35.

12 Please be further advised that this
13 presentation is delivered without prejudice to our
14 rights and resources as a First Nation.

15 We must ensure that some trees are left
16 standing because the environment is a world
17 responsibility and we must preserve and protect that
18 natural heritage for all future generations and we must
19 preserve and protect that natural heritage for all
20 future generations.

21 Thank you, Madam Chairman.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Chief
23 Wapachee.

24 Are there any questions for Chief
25 Wapachee?

1 Ms. Blastorah?

2 MS. BLASTORAH: I have one question Chief
3 Wapachee.

4 You mentioned that you felt that it was
5 appropriate and necessary for an open-ended review
6 period to be left rather than a set 30-day review
7 period in order to accommodate the traditional
8 consensus building process of the First Nations.

9 Did I understand you correctly?

10 CHIEF WAPACHEE: Yes, that's right.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree that
12 given the requirements of the Industry and the Ministry
13 as well to ultimately achieve a timber management plan
14 within some economically feasible time frame in order
15 to carry out operations, would you see it as
16 appropriate to set some kind of time frame, whether
17 it's 30 days or a flexible period, do you agree that
18 some kind of time frame would have to be agreed to in
19 order to allow the preparation of that plan?

20 CHIEF WAPACHEE: It would all depend on
21 that particular plan, which company it is and what is
22 the urgency of getting that approval.

23 I think First Nation, the representative
24 that would be involved, would have to be part of that
25 group.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: But you would see that
2 that is something they could assist in developing in
3 terms of a reasonable time frame?

4 CHIEF WAPACHEE: Yes.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
7 questions?

8 (no response)

9 Thank you very much, Chief Wapachee, and
10 thank you for travelling so far to join us today.

11 CHIEF WAPACHEE: Thank you.

12 ---Chief Wapachee withdraws

13 MADAM CHAIR: Is Ms. Monique Lafrance
14 here? Would you come forward, please.

15 MONIQUE LAFRANCE
16 MICHELLE LAMY, Sworn

17 MADAM CHAIR: Monique Lafrance and
18 Michelle Lamy have submitted to the Board a written
19 presentation consisting of three pages, and I
20 understand as well that we will be viewing a video
21 presentation.

22 MLLE LAFRANCE: Oui.

23 MADAM CHAIR: And the written
24 presentation will be Exhibit 1383. Do you plan to
25 leave the video with the Board as well?

1 MLLE LAFRANCE: Non.

2 MADAM CHAIR: No. Okay, fine. And I
3 forgot to add that they are with La Maison Verte.

4 MLLE LAFRANCE: That's right.

5 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1383: Three-page written presentation
6 submitted by Monique Lafrance and
Michelle Lamy, La Maison Verte.

7 PRESENTATION PAR MLLE LAFRANCE:

8 PRESENTATION DE VIDEO

9 Hearst est une petite collectivité située
10 dans le nord de l'Ontario et francophone à 85 pour
11 cent. L'industrie primaire à Hearst est l'industrie
12 forestière. En raison de la surtaxe de 15 pour cent
13 sur les exportations du bois d'oeuvre, la situation
14 économique de Hearst est précaire.

15 La Maison Verte est un complexe qui
16 comprend huit serres de production où l'on cultive les
17 semis d'épinette noire et de pin gris en
18 contenant. On aient produit deux récoltes par année;
19 une qu'on l'on commencé en janvier et l'autre en mai.
20 Le volume de production annuelle est de 4.2-million de
21 semis. Ces semis servent à reboiser des terrains
22 défrichés par les compagnies forestiers dans la
23 district de Hearst.

24 La semence est probablement l'activité la
25 plus déterminante de la production. Chaque étape de la

1 ligne de semence a son importance. Les contenants en
2 papier manufacturer en Finlande doivent bien aligner
3 d'une façon uniforme dans les cassettes.

4 A l'étape de remplissage le melange de la
5 tourbe et du vermiculide ainsi que la compaction du
6 mélange doivent être constante. La qualité de la
7 tourbe joue un role important dans la compaction. De
8 temps à haute, les cassettes sont pessées afin de
9 vérifier l'uniformité de la compaction.

10 Une fois remplis, les cassettes sont
11 acheminées vers la machine a semer. Les ajustements à
12 la semeuse doivent être vérifiers périodiquement afin
13 de s'assurer que chaque contenant recoivent une graine.
14 Une cassette contient 336 contenants. Les cassettes
15 sont ensuite recouvrent de styrofoam qui sert à garder
16 les graines en place.

17 La durée de semance est de 10 à 12 jours
18 avec la, une production moyenne de 700 cassettes par
19 jour, soit 235,000 semis par jour. En plus de son
20 personelle de production à plein-temps, La Maison Verte
21 emploi 9 saisonnières durant la période de semence.

22 Enfin, les cassettes sont soigneusement
23 transferées à un system de tables à mobile, ou elles
24 demeureront pendant toute la période de croissance.

25 La deuxieme activité est celle du

1 repiquage et de l'éclaircie. Une fois les graines
2 germes, les cassettes doivent être vérifier afin de
3 s'assurer s'il n'y en qu'un semis par contenant. Le
4 travail consiste a enlever le surplus de semis dans
5 chaque contenant et de repiquer un semis dans les
6 contenants qui sont vides. Environ 15 saisonnières
7 sont engagées pour faire ce travail qui a rémunéré à la
8 cassette. L'arrosage détermine au niveau du
9 croissances et l'uniformité de semis. C'est une
10 activité qui exige un contact étroit avec la récolte.

11 Des liquides doit être préserver entre
12 les besoins en oxygène et en eau des racines. Les
13 semis sont arrosées à moyenne à tous les quatre jours.
14 Les fertilisants et pesticides sont mélangés à l'eau
15 d'arrosage au besoin.

16 L'éclairage artificielle est nécessaire
17 afin de prévenir la dormance. Les semis d'épinettes
18 noires ont besoin d'un minimum de 18 heures de lumière
19 pour la croissance. N'est-ce pas que l'éclairage des
20 serres en soirée donne une effet assez spectaculaire?

21 Mlle LAFRANCE: Comme vous avez plus
22 voire, la Maison Verte est une entreprise de production
23 de semis en contenant destinés au reboisement des
24 forêts du nord. Elle produit présentement 4.2-million
25 de pin gris et d'épinettes noires par année. Mais La

1 Maison Verte n'est pas une entreprise comme bien
2 d'autres. En effet, elle est unique puisqu'elle
3 appartient complètement à un group de femmes -
4 L'Association Parmi-Elles.

5 L'Association Parmi-Est est à but
6 non-lucratif et composée uniquement de femmes. Elle a
7 pour objectif de promouvoir l'autonomie et le bien être
8 de la femme par la création d'emplois pour les femmes.

9 L'histoire de la Maison Verte remonte à
10 juillet 1981, au moment ou l'Association Parmi-Elles a
11 entreprise l'étude d'un projet des serres avec des
12 fonds d'un programme de création d'emploi.

13 En août 1981, suite a l'étude du projet,
14 le Ministère des Richesses Naturelles a annoncé qu'il
15 était disposé à payer 50 pour cent du coût
16 d'investissement en capital pour la construction de
17 serres destinées à la production de plants en
18 contenants qui serviront au reboisement. Il s'est
19 également engagé à signer une entente de 5 ans à partir
20 de 1983 pour l'achat de semis.

21 Pour financer le reste de son
22 investissement en capital, l'association à fait appel a
23 77 investisseurs locaux par la vente d'actions
24 privilégiées avec dividendes cumulatifs fixes,
25 rachetables après 5 ans et comportant un droit de vote.

1 L'association a retenu les actions
2 ordinaires et la majorité du droit de vote (60 pour
3 cent) pour assurer que le projet reste entre ses mains.
4 En 1987, les actions privilégiées ont été rachetées et
5 l'association est depuis ce temps seule propriétaire de
6 La Maison Verte.

7 La direction de l'entreprise est assurée
8 par un conseil d'administration composé de six membres
9 de l'association et de quatre personnes locales.
10 L'inclusion de personnes autres que les membres de
11 l'association au centre du conseil permet à
12 l'association de profiter de l'expertise des gens
13 d'affaires de la communauté et d'ainsi assurer une
14 exploitation saine et judicieuse de l'entreprise.

15 A ses débuts, La Maison Verte produisait
16 2-million de plants par année et les vendait au
17 Ministère des Richesses Naturelles qui se chargeait du
18 reboisement. En 1987, à la fin du contrat avec le
19 Ministère, La Maison Verte a signé avec le Hearst
20 Forest Management Inc., pour 4.2-million de plants par
21 année. Ce contrat a exigé un agrandissement des
22 installations de La Maison Verte qui est passé de quatre
23 à neuf serres.

24 Ce printemps, l'entreprise a signé un
25 deuxième contrat avec la compagnie de papier Québec

1 Ontario pour produire un volume additionnel de
2 2-million de plants. Pour satisfaire cette demande, La
3 Maison Verte a donc du agrandir à nouveau ses
4 installations pour atteindre 12 serres. Au total, La
5 Maison Verte livrera aux compagnies 5.4-millions de
6 plants pour le district de Hearst au printemps 1991.

7 L'objectif de l'Association, tel que
8 mentionné plus tôt, est de créer de l'emploi pour les
9 femmes de notre région et ce, plus particulièrement
10 pour les femmes qui son désavantagées face au marché du
11 travail en raison de leur niveau d'éducation peu élevé,
12 de leur manque d'expérience de travail, de leur
13 situation familiale et enfin, du fait qu'elles sont
14 uni-langue.

15 La Maison Verte fournit de l'emploi à
16 plein temps à sept personnes dont; deux dans
17 l'administration; quatre pour la production; et une
18 pour l'entretien. On y emploi également quinze autre
19 personnes sur une base saisonniere. Les employées
20 saisonnieres peuvent travailler jusqu'à vingt-deux
21 semaines par année.

22 La Maison Verte contribue donc de façon
23 importante au marché du travail dans la région de
24 Hearst. Le fait que ces emplois créés par La Maison
25 Verte, visent surtout les femmes rend cette

1 contribution encore plus précieuse.

2 Selon les statistiques relevées par le
3 Hearst Forest Management Inc., la survie en forêt des
4 plants livrés par La Maison Verte se situent entre 80
5 et 100 pour cent. C'est dire que la production des
6 semis et le reboisement ne sont pas des opérations
7 inutiles pour le futur de nos forêts. Ces arbres
8 plantés cette année et dans l'avenir assurent la
9 permanence de la richesse naturelle la plus importante
10 du nord, tout en permettant une coupe responsable et
11 planifiée.

12 Comme son histoire le démontre, La Maison
13 Verte est en pleine expansion et contribué de ce fait à
14 l'économie de la région. Elle n'est toutefois pas
15 seule dans cette expansion puisque toute l'industrie
16 l'est également.

17 L'essor de l'industrie du reboisement
18 démontre nettement que les entreprises forestières
19 n'ont pas pour seul but d'exploiter sauvagement les
20 forêts et ne laisser que des chantiers morts.

21 Les mêmes compagnies de coupe de bois qui
22 assurent l'existence des villes et villages de notre
23 région par l'exploitation des forêts, désirent aussi
24 que le nord demeure vivant par ses forêts. Dans le
25 cycle de coupe et de reboisement, les emplois et la

1 survie autant économique que naturelle du nord son
2 assurés.

3 Merci.

4 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup,
5 Mme Lafrance.

6 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour Mme
7 Lafrance?

8 Ms. Blastorah?

9 MS. BLASTORAH: It's not a question, Mrs.
10 Koven, but I'm advised that the translator, who I'm
11 sure is not familiar with the technical terminology,
12 has been translating the French for container seedling
13 as boxed seedling, and I thought perhaps I should just
14 point out for the record that the technical term would
15 be container seedling, since that's what we've used
16 throughout the hearing.

17 Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

19 Merci beaucoup--

20 MME LAFRANCE: Merci.

21 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: --et bonne chance!

22 ---Panel withdraws

23 MADAM CHAIR: Ginette Quirion with the
24 Nord-Aski Inc. Frontier Development?

25 Mr. Don Beattie, the vice-president of

1 Nord-Aski Inc. Frontier Development, will be making
2 this presentation today.

3 DON BEATTIE, Sworn

4 MR. BEATTIE: (handed)

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Beattie has submitted a
6 brief that is five pages, and this will be given
7 Exhibit No. 1384.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1384: Five-page written presentation
9 submitted by Don Beattie,
10 Nord-Aski Inc., Frontier
Development.

11 MR. BEATTIE: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

12 PRESENTATION BY MR. BEATTIE:

13 On behalf of Nord-Aski Frontier
14 Development I would like to welcome you and the Members
15 of the Environmental Assessment Board to Hearst and the
16 Nord-Aski Region. I'll begin the brief with a
17 description of our organization and how it relates to
18 the particular issue of Crown land management.

19 Nord-Aski Frontier Development is a
20 regional economic development corporation formed by the
21 four partner communities of Hearst, Hornepayne,
22 Mattice, Val Cote, and Constance Lake First Nation,
23 along with some smaller surrounding communities.

24 These communities decided to join forces
25 and initiate a local development. The primary goal of

1 the corporation is to assist the region diversify its
2 economy and base and become more self-sufficient by
3 cooperatively implementing a wide range of long-term
4 economic developments and employment adjustments,
5 initiatives and activities, thus making this area a
6 better place to live for our generation and many
7 generations to come.

8 Using a bottom-up approach, Nord-Aski
9 tries to get a maximum public input for its direction
10 and considers itself as a representative of the
11 population; thus, Nord-Aski attempts to be the voice of
12 the communities it represents.

13 Since our region and the north economy is
14 primarily dependent upon its natural resource,
15 Nord-Aski is concerned with the policies relating to
16 land use, management, development of the natural
17 resources as well as their economic and social impact
18 in our life.

19 The main objective of this presentation
20 is to express as northerners what we feel is necessary
21 in terms of general objectives and policies relating to
22 timber management by satisfying at the same time the
23 environmental, economic and social concerns. It is
24 not, however, our intent to deal with the technical
25 details concerning timber management which are being

1 addressed by other groups, instead we focus on general
2 objectives that are very dear to our people and the
3 north as a whole.

4 Certainly we don't have to say much to
5 convince you that the forestry industries represents
6 our survival. Without the operation of the sawmilling
7 industries and other closely related activities, the
8 communities such as ours would without a doubt vanish
9 in an instant. Even though one of our objectives is to
10 diversify the economic base, many ideas revolve around
11 forestry; however, I must point out that other new
12 resource-related developments are quite minor when
13 compared with the benefits of the lumber industry.

14 The totality of the jobs this industry
15 creates could never be entirely replaced through
16 diversification. By working closely with the industry,
17 the people in general, we can easily say that we are
18 all in agreement with the implementation of the
19 effective timber management of the forest resource.
20 Indeed it is an insurance for our survival and the
21 survival of the communities that we all serve and try
22 to help to grow.

23 The industry, however, must be guaranteed
24 a suitable supply of wood behind sound forestry
25 mechanisms. The forest industry needs to sit on solid

1 grounds to instill the spirit of investors' confidence
2 in the region, if we are to see growth in the north and
3 long-term economic stability.

4 Needless to say, we all concur with more
5 and new innovative operating policies and procedures if
6 they are to shoulder our economic well-being, reduce
7 operating costs and improve efficiency, avoid fatal
8 environmental damage and generally lead to sustainable
9 development.

10 Personally I have always wondered why it
11 is that research and development activities are not an
12 integral part of this area's forest industry. This is
13 where research and development would seem to make
14 absolute sense and play a more crucial role in our
15 survival. Research and development activities would
16 then really be the guiding light of the industry, be
17 part of the planning process and, at same time, be
18 fully aware of all the other environmental factors.

19 We northerners don't live here strictly
20 because of economic considerations, most of us
21 definitely stay here because we love the northern
22 environment and what it has to offer. The north's wide
23 open non-polluted spaces, often called the land of
24 opportunities for both work and recreation.

25 Evidently in the last decade we have

1 become more aware of the tourism potential, but at the
2 same time have realized that particular industry will
3 not take over and ensure our livelihood. Tourism is a
4 form of entertaining diversification, it is seasonal
5 and it has its ups and downs and can only complement
6 the forest industry.

7 We sincerely hope that these hearings
8 will serve in finding a happy medium between the
9 environmental concerns and the economic needs and the
10 common effort towards the establishment of a fair
11 multiple use policy that everyone can live with and
12 benefit from.

13 Finally, I would like to touch on the
14 aspect of public participation in the policy-making
15 process. In an attempt to take control and ensure our
16 long-term faith through the bottom-up approach,
17 northern residents demand more and more involvement in
18 the process. Indeed greater public education and
19 participation would help give northerners and others
20 alike a greater confidence in the north's future,
21 better knowledge of the environment, and would most
22 definitely bring greater respect towards nature.

23 In conclusion, on behalf of Nord-Aski
24 Frontier Development members, I cordially invite you
25 and all interested parties to come to the north, stay a

1 few days and take time for an educational tour in our
2 immense forests to see for yourselves what is really
3 happening, what are the practices, and how we all
4 attempt to live in harmoniously. I am positive you
5 will find it quite enlightening.

6 Thank you very much for your time.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Beattie.

8 Are there any questions of Mr. Beattie?

9 (no response)

10 Thank you very much.

11 MR. BEATTIE: Thank you.

12 ---Mr. Beattie withdraws

13 MADAM CHAIR: Louise Grondin?

14 Is Ms. Grondin here?

15 Ms. Grondin is speaking on behalf of the
16 Companion Hotel and the Waverley Restaurant.

17 MS. GRONDIN: (handed)

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

19 LOUISE GRONDIN, Sworn

20 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Grondin has given us a
21 written submission of three pages and we will give this
22 Exhibit No. 1385.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1385: Three-page written presentation
24 submitted by Louise Grondin,
25 Companion Hotel and Waverley
 Restaurant.

1 PRESENTATION PAR MME GRONDIN:

2 Bonjour. Mon nom est Louise Grondin. Je
3 suis originaire de la Gaspésie, province de Québec. En
4 1970, je suis venue à Hearst en quête de travail. J'ai
5 tout de suite aimé le nord et ses gens. J'y ai
6 rencontré mari et suis demeurée ici depuis. Mon premier
7 emploi à Hearst fut en tant que secrétaire chez Lecours
8 Lumber de Calstock.

9 Aujourd'hui, nous sommes, avec mon
10 beau-frère et sa femme, propriétaires/gérants du
11 Companion Hotel/Motel, ainsi que la Waverley Hotel et
12 restaurant, ceci comprend: Deux salles à diner, deux
13 bars, une salle de quilles et des chambres de motel.

14 Nous gérons ce commerce depuis 1984. Mon
15 mari, Marcel, fut employé par différentes compagnies
16 forestières de la région et est présentement opérateur
17 de pelle à cable pour une scierie locale. Son frère et
18 partenaire, Gérard, fut lui aussi, employé depuis les
19 années '60, par des scieries de Hearst et est
20 actuellement propriétaire/opérateur de camion.

21 Nous possédons aussi, 12 appartements
22 occupés en grande partie par des bûcherons et des
23 conducteurs de camions.

24 Nous employons, en ce moment, 75
25 personnes dont la majorité à temps plein pour un

1 payroll annuel de \$700-mille et nous prévoyons une
2 addition prochaine au Companion qui exigera un surplus
3 d'employés(ées).

4 On compte à notre emploi, environ 96 pour
5 cent de femmes dont plusieurs mon-parentales, qui
6 dépendent uniquement de leurs salaires chez nous. Nous
7 sommes leur moyen de survie, leur unique gagne-pain.

8 Notre clientèle se compose
9 approximativement comme suit: 15 pour cent de
10 touristes, soit suivant la Route 11 vers l'est out
11 l'ouest ou arrivant par le train de l'Algoma Central;
12 15 pour cent de différentes entreprises de l'extérieur
13 desservant notre région, par exemple, des compagnies de
14 constructions, et cetera; 70 pourcent résidents de
15 Hearst et des environs. Ce pourcentage se compose
16 principalement d'employés de moulins, soit au travail à
17 la chaîne ou opérateurs de machineries, de conducteurs
18 de camions, de bûcherons, d'opérateurs de débusqueuse
19 et d'ébrancheuses, et de gens liés directement à
20 l'industrie forestière, comme employés de bureau ou
21 autre.

22 En toute modestie, nous prétendons à être
23 les meilleurs hôtes de la communauté. Notre désir est
24 d'assister les contracteurs et les commerçants locaux
25 sous forme de logement et de distractions diverses.

1 Nous faisons partie de l'industrie des services
2 essentiels à notre communauté. Nous participons aussi
3 à l'implication sociale en tant que commanditaires de
4 plusieurs équipes de hockey, de balle-molle et de
5 quilles.

6 Nous sommes fiers d'accueillir et
7 d'assister nos touristes qui viennent visiter les
8 moulins à scie ou autres entreprises forestières.

9 Hearst est une ville bien spéciale, les
10 gens sont chaleureux, accueillants et généreux. Pour
11 goûter pleinement le charme de notre petite ville,
12 plusieurs étrangers ne la quittent que pour y revenir
13 périodiquement et à chaque fois y découvre
14 l'hospitalité que les gros centres industriels n'ont
15 pas su garder.

16 A Hearst, nos relations sont fondées sur
17 la certitude qu'il y a des ressources extraordinaires
18 chez des gens ordinaires. Être originaire de Hearst ne
19 signifie pas seulement y être né; c'est aussi
20 transporter ce lieu en soi où que la vie nous mène.

21 Pour terminer, j'aimerais ajouter que
22 nous, c'est-à-dire le Companion Hotel/Motel et la
23 Waverley Bar et Restaurant, ainsi que nos employés(ées)
24 dépendent directement de la santé de l'industrie et de
25 l'économie locale. La gestion forestière et

1 l'environnement sont la base de notre existence et nous
2 souhaitons participer le plus possible à son bon
3 fonctionnement.

4 Nous aimons vivre dans le nord et voulons
5 que nos enfants y trouvent un avenir.

6 Merci beaucoup.

7 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci, Mme.

8 Grondin.

9 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions?

10 (pas de reponse)

11 Merci Beaucoup

12 ---Mme. Grondin withdraws

13 MADAM CHAIR: Gerry Despres, President of
14 the Hearst Anglers & Hunters Association?

15 Good afternoon.

16 GERRY DESPRES, Sworn

17 MR. DEPRES: (handed)

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Despres has given the
19 Board a three-page written submission and this will be
20 given Exhibit 1386.

21 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1386: Three-page written presentation
22 submitted by Gerry Despres,
23 President, Hearst Anglers &
Hunters Association.

24 PRESENTATION BY MR. DESPRES:

25 Chairman of the Boards, it's my pleasure

1 to be here today to represent the Hearst Anglers &
2 Hunters Voyageur Club which is a fairly big club in the
3 area.

4 Before that I would like to mention that
5 I am originally from Hearst, I've been here for 35
6 years, and my parents have been here since the 1920s.

7 Timber in this region is not new in the
8 area and since it's still living, I think timber
9 management has been a fairly good success to the public
10 in the area.

11 We know that there is better things to
12 do, to do a better timber management plan, but even
13 though I think there has been some success proven in
14 the area since the town is still living.

15 One of the things that made our parents
16 stay here at the time was the reason of recreational
17 activities; there was fishing, hunting opportunities
18 close by and which is in a matter of fact in our area
19 part of our day-to-day living.

20 Today we are facing numerous problem such
21 as private townships, tourism, being involved and
22 taking over tourism lakes as identified and we wonder
23 if the next generation if there will be any use of
24 staying in the north, especially in our area?

25 Hearst is well known and has been known

1 for many years now as the moose capital of Canada and I
2 think the timber company is one of the major person
3 that contributed for Hearst to be that way today and
4 this is bringing a very big economy as to tourist for
5 hunting, but the fishing is in a decline situation for
6 people travelling through and we definitely would like
7 to see a change in the matter.

8 And the brief that I will read here is in
9 regards to mostly those aspects as recreational
10 activities and I essentially would like to present this
11 on behalf of the Hearst Anglers & Hunters Voyageur
12 Club, and it reads as so:

13 Members of the Board: The Hearst Anglers
14 & Hunters Voyageur Club consists of 500 members if not
15 more and is an affiliation of the Ontario Federation of
16 Anglers & Hunters Association. We have a clubhouse
17 that can hold up to 400 persons at one time. We are a
18 very active group that operates on a 12-month period,
19 from fishing to hunting, camping, as well as
20 snowmobiling. We represent a major source of means of
21 economic development in our area. We hold informative
22 meetings in all aspects that may be part of
23 recreational activity concerns. During our fiscal
24 year we organize different activities such as: fish
25 derbies, carnivals, wild meat suppers and others which

1 encourage our citizens to enjoy this part of the
2 country, since we do not have stadiums and what else.

3 Conservation is our goal when we talk
4 about fishery management, wildlife management,
5 including timber management. We feel that the Ministry
6 has a positive and a very good reason to be concerned
7 in the matter in order to preserve and plan accordingly
8 for future harvesting.

9 The club himself has worked on many
10 projects such as fishery management, example: creating
11 spawning beds, developing sanctuaries, and as wildlife
12 management we encourage our local timber companies to
13 stay away from clearcuts. We also promote our group to
14 minimize the number of kills as much as they can. We
15 encourage public to hunt for themselves or as a party
16 group and not for others.

17 At present time we the club have
18 undertaken to repair some old timber roads so that it
19 can be used for recreational opportunities for present
20 and future users.

21 As you can see, the Hearst Anglers &
22 Hunters Voyageur Club is a very active club and intend
23 to stay that way. Being a non-profit organization, it
24 is hard for us to be updated on all plans being under
25 process, especially on a voluntary basis.

1 Our club and probably many other clubs
2 would like to be heard. This is why we feel that all
3 timber activities should be planned for wildlife and
4 recreational opportunities.

5 Our district has very little access to
6 lakes which could help in our fishery management plan
7 and hope that in the future accessibility will be on
8 the agenda of planning to help in the economic
9 development.

10 We the club, as the guide to future
11 development in our area, are facing politics, tourist
12 operators, governments issue that give a negative view
13 to the public. Definitely we can not satisfy
14 everybody, but if only we could be taken into
15 consideration it would mean a lot.

16 The district has a lot of privately owned
17 townships, tourist operators that have no concern in
18 regard to collaboration with local users, and may I say
19 the abovementioned are taking advantages of our natural
20 resources.

21 The Ministry should definitely not try to
22 implement a timber management plan that would by any
23 means hurt the recreational activities and especially
24 local public.

25 The Hearst Anglers & Hunters Voyageur

1 Club would like to thank you for holding this open
2 house in our neighbourhood for our present and future
3 timber management planning and hope you will give some
4 concern to what we have presented.

5 Crown land is everyone's open land.

6 Thank you all, the Board. Signed by myself, President
7 of the club.

8 Thank you.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
10 Despres.

11 Could you tell us what you mean by
12 privately owned townships?

13 Qu'est-ce que vous voullles dire par la
14 terme --

15 MR. DESPRES: Okay. We have got
16 companies here that owns townships such as Domtar
17 limits and we are being told that there is no
18 accessibility to the public, and if you want to do any
19 fishing using their roadway or hunting, you have to pay
20 a lump sum, and it's not everybody that can pay up to
21 \$300 to access all land.

22 And may I add as well too, Chairmans, is
23 that at one time some of those privately owned
24 townships known as were open to the public and public
25 were using them years ago and all of a sudden since

1 they're making a mint off moose hunting, it has been
2 closed to the local users and public unless you pay and
3 they were open in the previous years.

4 MR. MARTEL: You're saying that these
5 lands the companies in fact are utilizing for hunting
6 purposes on almost a tourist basis?

7 Who runs the show, the company itself or
8 some operators within the limits, or...

9 MR. DESPRES: There is some operators in
10 the limits running the show but they are telling us,
11 they're getting the feedback from higher-ups and yet we
12 have been able to identify the reasons why through our
13 local information; in other words, through our local
14 Ministry of Natural Resources or whatsoever.

15 We sure would appreciate to know what is
16 the real factor on those things. Why can they abuse on
17 using those lands especially for selling the resource
18 for hunting and fishing?

19 MR. MARTEL: Is there anyone besides
20 Domtar?

21 MR. DESPRES: Not that I -- there is
22 Newaygo land, I think the Domtar is related to Newaygo
23 land.

24 And as to tourism lake, Chairmans, it's
25 the same thing there, it's been approved as to be

1 identified as tourism lake where now they're trying to
2 take all accessibility to those lakes. Instead of
3 trying to create a better fishery plan we are losing
4 some field.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
6 questions for Mr. Despres?

7 MR. CASSIDY: Just a comment.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

9 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, in respect of
10 the last discussion with you Mr. Martel, just to remind
11 the Board and anybody in the audience that the
12 privately held lands that this witness is referring to
13 are not within the area of the undertaking and,
14 therefore, would not be under the jurisdiction of the
15 Board pursuant to it's jurisdiction.

16 I'm sure you are aware of that, but that
17 may not be an awareness of this witness.

18 MADAM CHAIR: One other question, Mr.
19 Despres. When you talk about fixing up a road,
20 rebuilding an access road so that it can be used again,
21 was this something your club -- it was your own
22 initiative to do that, did you require permission or
23 authorization or did you have to talk to someone at the
24 Ministry of Natural Resources?

25 MR. DESPRES: Yes. A matter of fact we

1 went through the whole process of having an
2 authority -- a signed agreement, a permit -- repair
3 permit and approved by the Ministry before we
4 undertaken that and it is undertaken by the club.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

6 ---Mr. Despres withdraws

7 MADAM CHAIR: The last presentation we
8 have scheduled for this afternoon is from Mr. Brian
9 Rivard, and Mr. Rivard is with the Hornepayne Economic
10 Development Committee.

11 MR. RIVARD: (handed)

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

13 Excuse me, Mr. Rivard, could we swear in your evidence,
14 please.

15 BRIAN RIVARD, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Rivard's one-page
17 submission will be given Exhibit 1387.

18 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1387: One-page written presentation
19 submitted by Brian Rivard,
20 Hornepayne Economic Development
 Committee.

21 PRESENTATION BY MR. RIVARD:

22 Madam Chairman, Mr. Martel, I am Brian
23 Rivard, Chairman for the Hornepayne Economic
24 Development Committee.

25 One of the functions that we perform is

1 to address issues of tourism. In the Hornepayne area
2 we have approximately 27 lakes designated by the MNR as
3 remote fly-in areas for the purpose of promoting a
4 remote fly-in fishing or hunting trip.

5 Over the years it has been necessary to
6 construct roads and forest accesses to allow the
7 harvest of timber, it has now reached the point where
8 operators of remote fly-in facility feel threatened and
9 vulnerable by the closeness of harvest operations and
10 access roads.

11 The operators realize and accept that the
12 forest harvest is very important to our economy, but
13 they also feel that the remote fly-in experience is
14 also very important, not only to their Ontario
15 existence but also to the economy of single-industry
16 towns like Hornepayne.

17 What we are asking is that liaison
18 through the EA process and the MNR continues with the
19 operator so that some day more protective policies are
20 in place to deal with access and harvest in delicate
21 areas enhanced by the remote fly-in experience.

22 Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
24 Rivard.

25 Are there any questions?

1 (no response)

2 ---Mr. Rivard withdraws

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. I think we will
4 close the afternoon session now, unless there is
5 someone else in the audience who wishes to speak to the
6 Board at this time and, if not, we will return at seven
7 o'clock this evening for the last session.

8 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I have one...

9 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

10 MR. CASSIDY: I have one procedural
11 matter to address the Board in respect of the full-time
12 parties.

13 You will recall that by your notice dated
14 May 18th of this year, the Board set a date of
15 September 28th of this year for parties other than the
16 Ministry of Natural Resources to file redrafted terms
17 and conditions. The notice also required MNR to file
18 its revised terms and conditions by August 3rd.

19 Since the date of this notice, Madam
20 Chair and Mr. Martel, MNR has filed as required its
21 redrafted terms and conditions on August 3rd and our
22 evidence; that is, the evidence of the OFIA and OLMA
23 was completed during the week of August 16th.

24 Since that time our two associations have
25 undertaken a significant review of their terms and

1 conditions and the review was due, in large part, to
2 the hearing of all of the Industry's evidence but in
3 particular Panel 10, the planning panel.

4 And you may recall that a large number of
5 undertakings were given to deal with revisions of the
6 the proposed terms and conditions that the associations
7 put forward during that panel. I am informed that that
8 review is still underway and, in particular, a great
9 degree of consultation is now required with our over 60
10 members of the two associations.

11 Given the breadth of that review and
12 consultation and the requirement that the Board of
13 Directors of the two associations ultimately approve
14 the draft terms and conditions, and given the impending
15 delivery of five more witness statements from Forests
16 for Tomorrow between now and September 28th, which we
17 understand will happen consistent with the Board's
18 order in that regard, my clients, the two associations,
19 will be unable to complete their consultation and
20 review of their draft terms and conditions by September
21 28th.

22 Given the importance of this review, we
23 are requesting an extension of that date to November
24 28th, that's a 60-day extension.

25 Being aware that not all of the full-time

1 parties are represented here today, I have spoken to
2 all of the counsel for the full-time parties; that is,
3 Ms. Swenarchuk and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Colborne, Ms.
4 Murphy, Ms. Kleer, and I have also spoken to Dr.
5 Quinney, and all of these individuals have indicated
6 they have no objection to the extension of that
7 deadline should the Board see fit to grant it.

8 Ms. Kleer in fact advised that she too is
9 undergoing a serious review of her client's position
10 and is in the same review process and, therefore, in my
11 submission, it would be in order to grant this
12 extension to ensure that the terms and conditions
13 process remains viable and meaningful so that we don't
14 have parties simply filing revised terms and conditions
15 on September 28th that are not responsive to the
16 evidence that was heard.

17 That's the position our client finds
18 ourselves in since we only finished our evidence a
19 month ago, approximately a month ago and, therefore, we
20 request the extension should you see fit to grant it.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy, for
22 informing the Board about the situation of your clients
23 and I take it of Ms. Kleer's.

24 We aren't going to make a decision about
25 that today, that is not to suggest that we disagree

1 with the idea of giving an extension to your
2 submission, but I think it would be helpful for the
3 Board if we could get a sense from all the full-time
4 parties where they stand with respect to meeting the
5 September 28th deadline and whether they feel there's a
6 benefit in extending that deadline in some way that
7 would improve the quality of their submissions.

8 We are going to be meeting at 8:30 in the
9 morning on Friday. Whether we have a chance to notify
10 the parties about that, I don't know, but we will
11 certainly raise the matter with them on Friday morning.

12 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, thank you very
13 much. Those comments are very helpful.

14 I might indicate that I was not able to
15 contact counsel for NOTOA since I'm not aware that they
16 have a particular counsel and I didn't see fit to
17 contact a client directly.

18 So perhaps if Ms. Martell is going to be
19 instructed by you to speak to NOTOA, you might advise
20 them of or she might advise them of that situation
21 directly. I always feel a certain hesitance in dealing
22 with clients directly.

23 And in addition, the only other
24 additional fact that I'm aware of is that Ms.
25 Swenarchuk said she was going to try and meet the

1 September 28th deadline but would have no objection to
2 the extension, given the fact that they are preparing
3 their witnesses statements.

4 That's the only other information I can
5 give you. I wanted you to have all of that.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

7 Thank you very much everyone who was here
8 today, and we will adjourn now until seven o'clock.

9 --Recess taken at 3:15 p.m.

10 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

11 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Bonsoir mes dames
12 et messieurs, je vous souhaite la bienvenue à la
13 quatrieme assemblée de l'audience sur la gestion du
14 bois d'oeuvre à Hearst. Et je vous remercie d'être
15 venus aujourd'hui.

16 On peut obtenir des récepteurs
17 d'interprétation.

18 You can pick up headphones to listen to
19 the submissions in English and French, they are
20 available at the back of the room.

21 Mon collegue ici present, M. Eli Martel,
22 n'a pas besoin d'une longue presentation. M. Martel
23 est bien connu en Ontario. Il a défendu pendant vingt
24 ans les intérêts du nord de l'Ontario à l'assemblée
25 législatif. La Commission est honorée de sa

1 participation à cette audience.

2 Mon nom est Anne Koven et je préside à
3 cette audience.

4 La Commission bénéficie du concours de
5 Janet Martell. Adressez-vous à elle à la fin de la
6 séance si vous avez des questions au sujet de la
7 Commission des Evaluations Environnementales ou au
8 sujet du processus d'évaluation.

9 M. Martel et moi sommes membres de la
10 Commission des Evaluations Environnementales et avons
11 été nommés par le gouvernement de la province pour un
12 mandat de trois ans.

13 Vous vous demandez surement:
14 En quoi consiste notre travail? Il consiste en gros à
15 recueillir des témoignages. Nous faisons cela depuis
16 deux ans, principalement à Thunder Bay. Nous avons
17 accumulé plus de 200 jours d'audiences et près de
18 40,000 pages de transcriptions.

19 Nous entendrons ici des témoignages au
20 sujet du projet présenté par le Ministère des Richesses
21 Naturelles en matière de planification de la gestion du
22 bois d'oeuvre en Ontario. Nous avons pour guide la
23 Lois sur les Evaluations Environnementales; celle-ci
24 nous indique comment en arriver à une décision.

25 Nous allons entendre tous les témoignages

1 et prendre en compte la portée globale des impacts sur
2 l'environnement de l'entreprise. Nous pourrons ensuite
3 décider d'autoriser, ou non, cette entreprise.

4 Sachez que nous écouterons tout ce que
5 vous avez à dire, que nous examinerons toutes les
6 preuves et que notre décision finale démontrera toutes
7 les observations qui ont été exprimées.

8 Notre façon de procéder est simple, mais
9 j'aimerais revoir la marche à suivre avec vous. Nous
10 appelons d'abord les personnes qui ont communiqué avec
11 nous après la parution de l'avis d'audience dans le
12 journal. Nous entendons ensuite les témoignages de
13 quiconque désire s'adresser à la Commission. Il vous
14 suffit de vous avancer vers notre table et nous vous
15 assermenterons.

16 Toutes les personnes dans la salle peut
17 poser des questions sur ce qui est dit. Il se peut que
18 M. Martel et moi-mêmes vous posions quelques questions
19 pour mieux comprendre votre témoignage.

20 Plusieurs groupes témoignent devant nous
21 de façon régulière. Certains sont ici dans la salle,
22 je vais vous les présenter. Ainsi, vous saurez quels
23 intérêts ils défendent: Catherine Blastorah représente
24 le Ministère des Richesses Naturelles; Paul Cassidy
25 représente l'Ontario Forest Industries Association et

1 L'Association des Manufacturiers de Bois de Sciage de
2 l'Ontario; Dr. Terry Quinney représente l'Ontario
3 Federation of Anglers & Hunters; Betsy Harvie
4 représente le Ministère de l'Environnement.

5 Vous pouvez également nous laisser une
6 mémoire écrite auquel nous assignerons un numéro pour
7 nos dossiers. Tout ce qui sera dit aujourd'hui sera
8 documenté. Une transcription sera faite des
9 informations et des témoignages recueillis. Nos
10 sténographes judiciaires sont: Beverley Dillabough et
11 Eddie Dugas. On peut obtenir une transcription des
12 audiences de la bibliothèque municipale à Hearst.

13 Il y a également des traducteurs dans la
14 salle. Ils sont: Roland Henri, Fabrice Cadieux et
15 André Moreau.

16 Permettez-moi de commencer les
17 présentations.

18 The first person the Board will call on
19 this evening -- the first two people are Jules Fournier
20 and Denis Lecours from Lecours Lumber.

21 JULES FOURNIER,
22 DENIS LECOURS, Sworn

23 MADAM CHAIR: Bonsoir. We have been
24 presented with a written submission of two pages and an
25 attachment dated February the 1st, 1990 and it is a

1 letter from the Ministry of Natural Resources to Mr.
2 Denis Lecours, and a second attachment dated May 15th,
3 1990 also from the Ministry of Natural Resources to Mr.
4 Lecours.

5 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1388: Two-page written presentation,
6 letters dated February 1, 1990
7 and May 15, 1990 from MNR to
8 Lecours Lumber, submitted
by Jules Fournier and Denis
Lecours, Lecours Lumber Company
Limited.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

10 MR. FOURNIER: Before I start I would
11 like to have my colleague introduce himself.

12 MR. LECOURS: Madam, gentleman, I'm Denis
13 Lecours. I'm now 34 years old, I was raised in Hearst.
14 I'm the proud father of two sons, and one of the
15 shareholder which is now in its third generation and
16 I'm also a woodland manager.

17 PRESENTATION BY MR. FOURNIER:

18 Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, before I start,
19 this morning we were so pressed for time that I forgot
20 to thank you for taking the time and the interest to
21 drive to Calstock and see our operation.

22 Before I present my brief, let me tell
23 you that the Lecours were born and raised in this
24 community and have decided to live here. They have
25 invested all of their money into the lumber business,

1 and that's not only for creating jobs for their family
2 but also for the community as well.

3 Our roads, another thing that I want to
4 point out, that our roads are open to the public and
5 other users such as fishermen, hunters, snowmobilers
6 and tourist outfitters.

7 Lecours Lumber Company Limited is a
8 family owned business which was started in 1943. It is
9 now entering in its third generation of existence. The
10 present company is the result of a number of sales,
11 acquisitions and reorganization.

12 The 1982 acquisition of another sawmill;
13 namely, Gosselin Lumber Company Limited allowed Lecours
14 Lumber to increase its volume to a production to what
15 is known now. The manufacturing facilities of Lecours
16 Lumber Company are located at Calstock 37 kilometres
17 west of Hearst on the land of the Constance Lake First
18 Nation Reserve. We are a major employer for the Hearst
19 community as well as the Indians.

20 Our payroll for 220 employees for 1989
21 was \$10-million, this does not include the 30 truck
22 contractors and their drivers. For 1989, 322,000 cubic
23 metres were needed to obtain 67-million board feet of
24 commodity lumber.

25 This volume also yields 66,000 oven-dried

1 metric tonnes of wood chips which were sold to paper
2 companies, 33,000 of oven-dried metric tonnes of bark
3 and sawdust that were sold to Bio-Shell for the
4 fabrication of wood fuel, and 12,000 ODMT of shavings
5 which were sold to a local plant for the fabrication of
6 particle Board.

7 Our sales generated \$22-million of gross
8 revenues. This represents an important economic base
9 for our community and also for all levels of
10 governments.

11 The wood requirements are obtained from
12 two sources: from Crown land from which we have access
13 to an annual allowable cut of 229,000 cubic metres
14 secured with the Ministry of Natural Resources under a
15 third party licence with the Hearst Forest Management
16 Inc., and from a long-term third party agreement with
17 Kimberly-Clark for 62,000 cubic metres.

18 Lecours Lumber Company conducts its own
19 cutting operations and road building for hauling
20 operations. This is carried out in a radius of 120
21 kilometres from the mill site.

22 The reforestation and tending is done by
23 the Hearst Forest Management Inc. to which we are a
24 participant in a the form of third party and
25 shareholders. Operations under FMA makes us apt to do

1 something for the long-term viability of the forest and
2 our industry.

3 We as a company also do silviculture on
4 our third party agreement with Kimberly-Clark. This
5 operation is carried out by trained, experienced and
6 licensed people. It is our interest to manage our
7 forest properly to maintain the sustained yield in
8 order to justify the capital investment required. We
9 are in the opinion that we are meeting these
10 objectives.

11 We plan and perform our logging
12 operations with close relationship with the Ministry of
13 Natural Resources and the FMAs. The MNR is constantly
14 making cut inspection on an average of one a month on
15 our logging operation making sure that the management
16 and the annual plans are followed. We operate to the
17 best of our knowledge and ability taking into account
18 the viability of our operation under existing market
19 conditions.

20 We are concerned with the environment.
21 Lecours Lumber has been a member of Ducks Unlimited for
22 the past three years. Furthermore, your woodland
23 manager is the co-Chairman of the Hearst Ducks
24 Unlimited committee. We also have an educational day
25 for our bush workers. This is done jointly with the

1 company and Ministry of Natural Resources. Topics such
2 as timber management planning, moose habitat, fisheries
3 habitat, stream crossing guidelines, et cetera, are all
4 addressed and explained to our bush people.

5 In conclusion, we are in full support of
6 the existing FMAs as an effective tool for the multiple
7 using of the forest. Moreover we support the Ministry
8 of Natural Resources on their application to manage
9 Crown land in Ontario in accordance with the Class EA
10 Act.

11 Thank you very much for taking the time
12 to hear us.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
14 Fournier.

15 The two letters attached to your
16 submission, is there anything you want had to say about
17 those letters or bring to the Board's attention?

18 MR. FOURNIER: Madam Chair, those letters
19 were just to support what I said we were doing.

20 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

21 MR. FOURNIER: One letter is, there was a
22 cut inspection where the Ministry came over and
23 inspected our work that we had done in the forest and
24 sent us a letter to this intention.

25 So this only would prove that they are

1 coming over to have a look at our operation, bush
2 operation.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

4 MR. FOURNIER: And the other letter,
5 Madam Chair, is to again prove that we are doing,
6 educating our people and explaining to our bush worker
7 the importance of environment in following the plans.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

9 Are there any questions with respect to
10 this submission?

11 Ms. Blastorah?

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes. I will again direct
13 my question to either of you gentlemen who wish to
14 answer.

15 I just wanted to clarify one thing on the
16 second letter about your staff day. Are the
17 individuals that are listed there as speakers, are they
18 Ministry staff or are they members of your company.

19 MR. LECOURS: They are Ministry staff.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: I am sorry.

21 MR. LECOURS: They are Ministry staff.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: That's what I thought.

23 And is this something that is done regularly or was
24 this a one-time occurrence?

25 MR. LECOURS: We have done it once

1 before, not as deeply as this, and we now feel that if
2 we want to accomplish we have to educate people and by
3 talking to Ministry they could assist us on that so we
4 could all better understand and work together.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: How did your staff
6 receive this kind of presentation; was it well
7 received?

8 MR. LECOURS: It was very well received.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions,
10 thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

12 Merci beaucoup, messieurs.

13 ---Panel withdraws

14 MADAM CHAIR: We will now call on Mr.
15 Marcel Menard, Councillor for the Municipality of
16 Mattice.

17 MR. ZORZETTO: Good evening. (handed)

18 MADAM CHAIR: Merci beaucoup.

19 La présentation pour la Municipalité de
20 Mattice, c'est par M. Paul Zorzetto, le préfet de
21 Mattice. Et il y a une soumission, cette soumission
22 comprend de trois pages.

23 The previous exhibit for Lecours Lumber
24 was Exhibit 1388, and for the Municipality of Mattice,
25 it will be 1389.

3

12

18

23

1 Normalement quand on parle de Mattice on
2 dit: C'est la ville le village qui est à 40 kilometres
3 de Kapuskasing et 20 kilometres à l'est de Hearst.

4 L'unique source de revenu de nos
5 travailleurs provient des emplois forestiers, soit dans
6 les usines de sciage de Hearst, Calstock et Opatika,
7 soit dans la papetiere Spruce Falls de Kapuskasing.
8 Nos travailleurs de Mattice et Val Côté jouissent d'une
9 excellente réputation comme travailleurs que ce soit
10 dans les usines, la coupe du bois, les diverses
11 opérations mécaniques pour la récolte des arbres,
12 incluant le transport des arbres aux diverses usines.
13 Notre population a également la réputation d'être
14 hospitalière, bonne vivante, accueillante et généreuse.

15 Dans le domaine récréatif, nos gens
16 pratiquent surtout les activités de plein air: La
17 chasse, la pêche, les sports de motoneiges, de
18 véhicules tous terrains, la trappe, les excursions en
19 canot ou dans la forêt, le camping et plusieurs autres.
20 Quant au climat social et culturel, vous trouverez à
21 Mattice près de 40 clubs et associations toutes bien
22 vigoureux.

23 Notre base économique traditionnelle
24 dépend de la forêt. Dès le debut, c'était surtout la
25 coupe et le transport du bois de pulpe. Nous avons

1 également eu trois petites scieries bien modestes dans
2 les années 40 et 50.

3 Ensuite une scierie plus importante dans
4 les années 70. Les scieries ne sont plus en opérations
5 à cause des facteurs économiques. Les ressources
6 financière n'étaient pas disponibles, et il aurait
7 fallu faire face à la compétition. Alors nos
8 travailleurs de Mattice et Val Côté ont du se diriger à
9 l'extérieur tout en résidant à Mattice et Val Côté.
10 Notre vocation de villages dortoirs était née.

11 Depuis 1975, les villages de Mattice et
12 de Val Côté se sont transformés d'une façon remarquable
13 dans tous les domaines grâce à une planification
14 rationnelle qui s'est orientée sur la protection de
15 l'environnement et le bien-être de la population.

16 Dans mon bureau à l'Hôtel de Ville de
17 Mattice, il y a une photographie de la Nassau du Canada
18 en couleur, et on voit toutes sortes de couleurs
19 rouges où la pollution était intense - comme à
20 Sudbury, Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal - et il y a des
21 genres oranges comme Calgary et d'autres villes moins
22 importantes. Et dans le nord d'Ontario il y a un petit
23 coin vert. Et là, on a demandé à Nassau qu'est-ce que
24 c'était? Ils ont dit, "Bien voyons, c'est Mattice".

25 Notre population était en baisse, mais

1 maintenant nous sommes en progrès grâce aux nombreux
2 services offerts par la municipalité à des coûts très
3 compétitifs et une administration judicieuse.

4 Notre municipalité s'est jointe aux
5 communautés de Hearst, Calstock et Hornepayne sous la
6 corporation de développement économique Nordaski pour
7 développer le potentiel touristique et économique
8 régional. Grâce à la rivière Missinaibi, une des rares
9 rivières du patrimoine, qui est encore non-polluée,
10 nous pensons que nos villages constituent des
11 attractions touristiques très importantes dans la
12 prochaine décennie.

13 Dans ce plan de développement, la
14 préservation de nos ressources naturelles joue un rôle
15 primordial: La récolte bien contrôlée de notre forêt,
16 la régénération de notre forêt, l'entretien des
17 chemins - ouverts l'année, carrossable à l'année - grâce
18 à l'industrie forestière, la construction d'autres
19 routes ouvertes à l'année longue, la bonne gestion de
20 notre flore et de notre faune, et la protection de la
21 virginité de nos lacs et de nos rivières.

22 Pour vous démontrer l'intégrité de nos
23 visions, tout le temps de vous remercions l'honneur que
24 vous nous portez à tiennent des audiences ici, nous
25 profitons de cette occasion pour vous offrir des

1 cadeaux modestes que je vous ai mis.

2 Vous remarquerez les armoiries de notre
3 municipalité, symboles de nos aspirations de notre
4 population: Le trilium est l'emblème floral de
5 l'Ontario; la fleur de lis évoque les origines
6 françaises de la population; la merlette et l'ours nous
7 parlent de notre vocation touristique; le sapin vert
8 rappelle l'industrie du bois; et la barre ondulée c'est
9 pour la rivière Missinaibi.

10 Et en latin, au bas, "IN FUTURO SPES" ce
11 veut dire en français "FOI DANS L'AVENIR".

12 Oui, nous, les gens de Mattice, nous
13 croyons dans l'avenir. De plus - et vous retrouverez
14 le prochain extrait de notre prière municipale adressée
15 à Dieu, en page 2 du Tome 1 du livre "Si Missinaibi
16 m'était conté..." - que je vous ai offert Madame la
17 Présidente.

18 La partie de cette prière est ici
19 mentionner:

20 "Aide-nous à nous servir de tes dons et
21 de notre influence afin que nous
22 puissions bâtir un environnement et une
23 communauté qui honoreront ton nom".

24 Voyez que nous sommes très par les
25 problèmes de l'environnement.

1 Dans ces représentations, dont nous
2 sommes les plus fiers, vous dénoterez une idéalogie
3 profonde correspondant à un usage multiple dans un
4 environnement des plus complets, sain et respectueux.

5 Depuis plusieurs années, nous recevons à
6 chaque saison, plusieurs visiteurs, surtout des
7 canoteurs, qui sont émerveillés par la qualité de nos
8 sites d'accueil. Mattice est d'ailleurs à la croisée
9 des chemins du futurs Parc Provincial de la rivière
10 Missinaibi.

11 Pour ceux qui sont des canoteurs, Madame
12 la Présidente, nous n'avons aucune préjudice contre les
13 autres. Nous avons dépense des argent considerables
14 dans notre village pour les accueillir. Nous avons une
15 "comfort station" avec des douches à l'eau chaude; des
16 toilettes à l'eau courant, tous cela est gratuit et
17 ouvert 24 heurs par jour.

18 Nous avons un parc de camping gratuit
19 avec des lumières et des foyers. Juste une chose qu'on
20 démande parce que aussi ce sont des touristes "cheap"
21 comme on dit en Anglais.

22 On veut qui portent des "pampers" parce
23 que on boit l'eau de la rivière. Il nous a était
24 rapporter, que quand il y a des besoins urgents, des
25 fois ils ne vont pas a la rive. Alors, là on veut

1 exigée qui porte des "pampers".

2 Nous contestons vivement les vues de
3 certains groupes du sud de la province qui veulent
4 corriger et modifier notre mode de vie sous prétexte de
5 leur échec à avoir protégé leur propre environnement
6 dans le sud.

7 Nous les invitons à venir nous voir et à
8 partager notre eau propre, notre oxygène, nos chemins
9 forestiers, nos lacs, nos rivières et surtout notre
10 hospitalité.

11 La beauté exceptionnelle de la nature
12 dans notre coin de cette belle province qu'est la nôtre
13 leur fera mieux comprendre que nous sommes bien
14 capables de préserver notre propre environnement.

15 Nous n'avons pas besoin d'eux ni de leur
16 conseil.

17 Une condition essentielle pour nous
18 permettre de continuer de vivre dans notre paradis est
19 que nous devons préserver nos emplois. Il était un
20 temps où notre industrie première dérivait des
21 allocations du bien-être social et du chômage. Mais,
22 les conditions ont changé, nous voulons avoir
23 l'opportunité de gagner notre vie en travaillant à des
24 emplois que nous avons certainement bien mérité.

25 Nous voulons laisser à nos enfants un

1 environnement propice et une situation économique
2 stable. Nous croyons que l'exploitation rationnelle de
3 la forêt, la préservation de l'environnement et surtout
4 la régénération de la forêt avec des meilleurs arbres à
5 croissance rapide - des meilleurs essences d'arbres à
6 croissance rapide - seront nos principaux atouts pour
7 réaliser notre ambition. Ajoutons à cela, notre
8 ouverture au partage de nos richesses avec les gens du
9 sud, les braves gens du sud.

10 Nos gens sont déterminés à contribuer à
11 l'essor et à la prospérité de notre province et de
12 notre pays, grâce à leur participation active et
13 dynamique dans la gestion de notre ressource
14 renouvelable, LA FORET.

15 C'est de tout cela que je voulais vous
16 entretenir, membres de la Commission. C'est le point
17 de vue de notre Conseil Municipal et de notre
18 population.

19 Merci pour votre attention. Vive le
20 Canada! Vive l'Ontario! Vive le nord de l'Ontario!
21 Et vive Mattice et Val Côté!

22 Merci.

23 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
24 Zorzetto, et aussi pour les cadeaux. Merci.

25 M. ZORZETTO: Oh, vous êtes bienvenue,

1 Madame.

2 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Est-ce qu'il y a
3 des questions pour M. Zorzetto?

4 (pas de reponse)

5 Merci beaucoup, Monsieur.

6 MR. ZORZETTO: Vous êtes bienvenue,
7 Madame la Présidente.

8 ---M. Zorzetto withdraws

9 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Owen Korpela with the
10 Shallow Lake Camping/Missinaibi Outfitters?

11 Hello, Mr. Korpela. Could you come to
12 the table, please.

13 OWEN KORPELA, Sworn

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

15 PRESENTATION BY MR. KORPELA:

16 Good evening. I am Owen Korpela. I am
17 representing the Shallow Lake Camping/Missinaibi
18 Outfitters.

19 We are located in Mattice, Ontario. We
20 are I guess a tent and trailer park plus canoe
21 outfitting and hunting and fishing outfitting along the
22 Missinaibi River.

23 We are members of the Northern Ontario
24 Tourist Outfitters and Canadian Recreational Canoe
25 Association and not only am I tourist outfitter, but I

1 am a trapper and a logger, so I am also a member of the
2 Ontario Trappers Association and a Hearst Skidders
3 Association.

4 I derive a majority of my family income
5 from the forest. As a logger I would like to have
6 forest practices continue and I see by the people
7 represented here that I think they have a good
8 arguments here.

9 As a trapper and a tourist outfitter, I
10 see a need for change from some of the past practices.
11 I have no objections to the cutting of trees, just as
12 long as the forest industry does so in a responsible
13 manner such as leaving adequate tree cover for animals
14 and birds to help minimize the stress caused by animals
15 and birds invading other territories and competing with
16 their food supply when their own home habitat has been
17 cut out.

18 This can be done by reducing the size of
19 clearcuts or leaving small pockets of standing trees
20 scattered throughout the cutting area and leaving
21 larger reserves along streams, rivers and lakes.

22 The larger reserves along the waterways
23 will help the tourism industry by keeping the natural
24 beauty of the forest in tact for others to view and
25 enjoy. It will help the trapping trade by leaving more

1 area for animals to live and reproduce in.

2 Larger and more shoreline reserves will
3 help the fish and fisheries by reducing the siltation
4 of spawning beds and I guess also erosion of rivers and
5 lakes and, in the case of cold water species such as
6 trout, it will stop or at least slow down the warming
7 of the water beyond their tolerable range.

8 I must congratulate the forest industry
9 and the MNR in the recent practices of replanting
10 trees, but I have one objection and that is to the
11 prescribed burn method of site preparation. I know it
12 is a relatively least expensive method of site
13 preparation, but it is also the most destructive. Not
14 only does it cause air pollution, but it destroys the
15 habitat for countless animals, birds and insects for
16 many years afterwards.

17 I found in past experiences site
18 preparation by bulldozers actually enhanced the
19 wildlife populations by unearthing food supplies such
20 as insects and worms and mice. It also formed new
21 forms of shelter for the smaller animals such as small
22 niches, caves and tunnels caused by the uprooted
23 stumps. It also helped the moose by giving them easier
24 paths to walk through even if they didn't need it or
25 not, but they got it.

1 In closing, I hope that in the future the
2 forest industry takes into consideration the other
3 users of the forest, whether it be man, animal or fish,
4 when conducting and planning their operations, and they
5 do not hesitate to keep in contact with the trappers,
6 the tourist operators and hunting and fishing clubs
7 whenever input is required by these organizations.

8 Let's all work together to keep Ontario
9 beautiful and profitable for one and all.

10 Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

12 Korpela.

13 Were there any questions for Mr. Korpela?

14 (no response)

15 Thank you very much.

16 ---Mr. Korpela withdraws

17 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Gilles Alary here
18 from Silva Forestry Services?

19 Bonsoir.

20 MR. GILLES ALARY: (handed)

21 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Bonsoior. Merci.

22

23 GILLES ALARY, Sworn

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. please be
25 seated.

1 Mr. Alary has given the board a two-page
2 written submission and this will be Exhibit 1390.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1390: Two-page written presentation
4 submitted by Gilles Alary, Silva
 Forestry Services.

5 PRESENTATION BY MR. GILLES ALARY:

6 Good evening. My name is Gilles Alary
7 and I'm the owner of Silva Forestry Services which is
8 based in Hearst.

9 My company is involved in the operation
10 of tree planting and surveying plantations of all age
11 and surveys in mature forest stands. We are directly
12 associated with timber company because if there
13 wouldn't be any wood harvesting there wouldn't any tree
14 planting.

15 My company has employed 40 persons this
16 spring in the operation of the tree planting. These
17 persons were local, students from all over Ontario and
18 natives from northern Ontario.

19 The tree planting industry employs
20 thousands of students every year, which most of them
21 are coming from southern Ontario. These students are
22 the ones that our country depends on to build the
23 future of our country. Without these jobs a lot of
24 those students would not have the opportunity of
25 affording college or a university education.

1 The tree planting industry has evolved
2 tremendously over the past years. We have our own
3 association called the Ontario Silvicultural
4 Contractors Association which have developed a strict
5 code of ethics to follow during the course of any
6 operation of tree planting and other kinds of contract.

7 I am also an environmentalist, like most
8 people in my profession, but I am rational in the
9 extent that I do believe that tourism and logging can
10 co-exist. I do think that there is an informational
11 vacuum that exists and people should be provided with
12 very simple facts on how things work in the forest.

13 There are many environmental activists
14 who are using strong visual image of destruction of the
15 Amazon rain forest and linking it to other parts of the
16 world like Ontario. They are always showing pictures
17 of clearcut areas in Ontario which have a very negative
18 influence on the people living in the south. They
19 never seem to be showing any pictures of a nice
20 plantation growing afterwards.

21 Some of them are insisting that Ontario
22 is sitting on a time bomb because they seem to think
23 that plantation are an experiment and that clearcutting
24 should be abolished.

25 For most activists selective cutting is

1 the only answer, but has been proven that in
2 Scandinavian countries that these kind of harvesting
3 usually results in the highgrading of forests,
4 therefore, leaving behind seed trees which are
5 genetically inferior.

6 These people should cross the Atlantic
7 and watch a Scandinavian country harvest their second
8 and third growth. It's the proof that this is no
9 experiment.

10 I can tell you with my experience as a
11 contractor in doing survey over 8,000 hectares of
12 plantation during the past years that our plantation
13 are very well managed and the survival of these
14 plantation are excellent.

15 Some wildlife species like the moose and
16 the bears are finding competition like the mountain
17 maple and the raspberry found in plantation one of
18 their best source of food supplies.

19 I do believe that societal values about
20 the forest are changing at a rate which could easily
21 preclude foresters from being able to incorporate them
22 into the management of our forests, but I do not think
23 that environmental group should speak on behalf of the
24 society.

25 I think that every forestry professional

1 needs to acknowledge that what is good for the wood
2 fibre production is not necessarily best for other
3 forest values and that everyone should work together
4 and not apart.

5 To finish I would like to say a phrase
6 that is used frequently out west by loggers:

7 "Do not let your love of wildness
8 blind you to the needs of your fellow
9 man."

10 Thank you for the opportunity of
11 expressing my opinion on the matter.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Alary.

13 Are there any questions?

14 (no response)

15 Thank you very much.

16 MR. GILLES ALARY: Thank you.

17 ---Mr. Gilles Alary withdraws

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Raymond Alary?

19 MR. RAYMOND ALARY: (handed)

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

21 RAYMOND ALARY, Sworn

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Raymond Alary has given
23 the Board a written submission consisting of four pages
24 and this will be Exhibit No. 1391.

25

1 de sciage vers le sud. Il en revenait avec diverses
2 commodités destinées à la consommation des gens du
3 nord.

4 En 1960, après un stage comme mesureur et
5 commis dans un camp forestier, je revins à l'emploi de
6 mon père et y demeura jusqu'en 1968, date à laquelle je
7 fis l'acquisition du commerce parternel qui se
8 composait de deux camions et de deux remorques. Des
9 changements des lois routières nous permirent d'acheter
10 de l'équipement de capacité supérieure nous permettant
11 ainsi de transporter des chargements plus volumineux
12 tout en nous rendant, nous et nos clients, plus
13 compétitifs sur les marchés du sud de l'Ontario et des
14 Etats-Unis.

15 Ceci c'est fait de pair avec des
16 applications successives à la Régie des Transports de
17 l'Ontario et toujours avec l'appui des dirigeants des
18 entreprises forestières et des commerces du nord.

19 Notre entreprise, en 1980, se composait
20 d'environ 90 employés et de 125 pièces d'équipement.
21 C'est en cette même année que j'ai dû prendre la
22 décision d'amalgamer notre entreprise avec une autre
23 compagnie de camionnage du nord afin de mieux
24 concurrencer dans un milieu dérèglementé. Après
25 l'union de nos deux commerces, nous avons un total de

1 près de 300 employés et de 500 pièces d'équipement.

2 En 1985, je décidais de me retirer
3 complètement du camionnage et je vendais mes actions à
4 mes associés. Ce fut une décision très pénible pour
5 moi et mes frères, de laisser derrière nous
6 l'entreprise familiale.

7 Durant mes vingt-quatre années dans
8 l'entreprise de camionnage, j'ai eu l'entière
9 collaboration et le support moral de la population en
10 général, surtout des propriétaires des entreprises
11 forestières. Sans eux, je n'aurais jamais pu faire
12 prospérer mon entreprise d'une telle façon.

13 Par la suite, je décidais de remettre à
14 la population la monnaie de sa pièce et ce, en
15 augmentant mon implication aux niveaux communautaire
16 et social. J'ai été élu au Conseil Municipal pour un
17 terme de trois ans, conservé mon poste de président du
18 Club de ski de fond, directeur de la Corporation du
19 Développement Economique de la région de Hearst,
20 directeur, Addiction Research Foundation de l'Ontario,
21 président du Centre de Réhabilitation de la Maison
22 Renaissance, et cetera. Je suis aussi propriétaire ou
23 associé des différents petits commerces locaux.

24 Tout cela - pas pour me vanter - mais
25 pour vous démontrer que le bien-être des gens du nord

1 me tient à coeur. J'aurais pu faire comme
2 quelques-uns, émigrer vers le sud pour pouvoir profiter
3 des nombreux agréments offerts dans les grands centres
4 urbains, soit spectacles, pièces de théâtre, parties de
5 hockey et de base-ball, et cetera.

6 Non, j'ai choisi de demeurer dans le nord
7 parmi ma famille et les gens que je connais. De ce
8 fait même, je fais partie des efforts constants
9 déployés par la municipalité, les commerçants et les
10 compagnies forestières pour améliorer la qualité de vie
11 locale afin de minimiser l'émigration des jeunes et des
12 aînés vers le sud.

13 En étant impliqué dans les sports et les
14 clubs sociaux, je me dois de vous dire que la
15 coopération financière et morale des compagnies
16 forestières a toujours été promordiale quant à leur bon
17 fonctionnement. Lorsque nous avons besoin de moyens
18 de transport, d'argent ou de quoi que ce soit, les
19 compagnies forestières étaient toujours les premières à
20 être approchées et à accepter, toujours sans
21 conditions.

22 Besoin d'un autobus? Allons donc
23 chercher le bus a Fontaine! Besoin des gilets? Allons
24 donc voir Lecours; y'ont de l'argent en masse!
25 Besoin d'un tracteur? C't'au tour de Gosselin, cet

1 fois icitte. On a des ponts à construire? Levesque va
2 nous donner un coup de main. Besoin de feuilles de
3 "plywood"? On va aller voir Levesque Plywood; y
4 refusent jamais eux-autres.

5 Ça fait 49 ans que je suis dans le nord,
6 et ca fait au-delà de trente ans que je constate
7 l'implication inconditionnelle, de quelque facon que ce
8 soit, des propriétaires de moulins.

9 Nous pouvons profiter de nombreux
10 avantages tels le Centre Récréatif comportant deux
11 glaces disonibles à la longuere de l'année, le Spa, la
12 piscine municipale, les courts de tennis, le plus beau
13 club de ski de fond du nord (45 km de piste double) qui
14 est maintenant affilié avec le club de golf, le Club de
15 Motoneige affilie avec le Club de Chasse et Pêche, et
16 le nouveau Centre Communautaire et Culturel, et j'en
17 passe.

18 Soit dit en passant, certains clubs
19 récréatifs nécessitent des lisières de forêt pour deux
20 raisons principales; non seulement pour une belle
21 apparence mais aussi pour protéger les sportifs contres
22 les vents hivernaux.

23 Si nous avons une infrastructure et des
24 agréments de cette envergure, c'est grâce à des
25 subventions gouvernementales, à la générosité des gens

1 de la place et surtout des industries forestières.

2 Tout ce que nous avons fait l'envie de
3 nombreux municipalités et c'est pourquoi il ne faut pas
4 mettre nos richesses en péril. Nous nous devons de
5 conserver ce que nous possédons et de l'améliorer sans
6 cesse. C'est pourquoi j'ai décidé de seconder les
7 démarches entreprises par les compagnies forestières
8 afin de sauvegarder leur façon d'être et par le fait
9 même, maintenir une certaine stabilité économique.

10 Notre économie dépend presque entièrement
11 de l'industrie forestière. C'est toutefois une
12 économie très précaire et, depuis quelque temps, elle
13 subit de sérieuses difficultés. Il faut donc faire en
14 sorte qu'elle n'en subisse pas davantage car ce serait
15 la catastrophe pour le nord entier.

16 Vous n'êtes pas sans savoir que si la
17 population baisse, toute l'infrastructure locale s'en
18 ressent. Les propriétaires des commerces se
19 découragent; les gens sont démoralisés; le taux
20 d'alcoolisme, de criminalité, de dépression et de
21 suicide grimpe - c'est le désarroi total.

22 Donc, je crois qu'il importe que les
23 décisions concernant le nord soit prises par les gens
24 du nord. Que les gens du nord fassent partie
25 intégrante du "decision making" de leur destinée.

1 Lorsque le gouvernement provincial a
2 décidé de former les FMA (Forest Management Agreement),
3 ce fut un pas très important vers l'avant, ce qui
4 indique qu'il est préférable que la gérance de nos
5 forêts soit sous la tutelle, c'est à dire, de
6 l'industrie forestière, en étroite collaboration avec
7 le Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, qui sont tous
8 deux dotés d'une expertise supérieure qui s'accroît de
9 jour en jour.

10 Le fait que notre gouvernement provincial
11 vous ait mandatés pour siéger sur cette Commission
12 pendant aussi longtemps démontre sans aucun doute qu'il
13 réalise l'importance de ce sujet, et qu'il est
14 doublement important pour nous tous, gens du nord.

15 Le rôle de l'humanité vis-à-vis
16 l'écologie doit demeurer statu quo. Il ne faut pas que
17 l'humanité soit au service de la végétation et des
18 animaux, mais bien que ces derniers soient au service
19 de l'humanité.

20 Merci beaucoup.

21 MADAME LA PRESIDENT: Merci beaucoup, M.
22 Alary.

23 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
24 Alary?

25 (pas de reponse)

1 Merci.

2 ---M. Alary withdraws

3 MADAM CHAIR: Is Julie Dupuis here?

4 JULIE DUPUIS, Sworn

5 MLLE DUPUIS: (handed)

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

7 Julie Dupuis has given us a one-page
8 written submission. That will be Exhibit 1392.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1392: One-page written presentation
10 submitted by Julie Dupuis.

11 PRESENTATION PAR MLLE DUPUIS:

12 Permettez-moi de me présenter, Julie
13 Dupuis. J'ai toujours demeuré dans le nord excepté
14 pour deux ans, lorsque j'ai poursuivi mes études à
15 Ottawa. J'aurais bien pu rester là mais j'ai décidé de
16 retourner dans le Nord. Ma famille et mes amis
17 demeurent et travaillent ici. Les emplois de la
18 majorité d'entre eux dépendent de la forêt et moi-même
19 je travaille pour une scierie locale depuis maintenant
20 9 ans.

21 J'étais présente hier soir et je peux
22 vous dire que je suis bien inquiète. Je ne peux
23 m'imaginer ce qu'advierait de notre charmante petite
24 ville, de mes parents et amis si le bûchage devait
25 cesser pour une longue période de temps.

1 J'aime bien ma vie à Hearst. Pour les
2 mordues du sport comme moi, nous pouvons pratiquer les
3 sports qui nous intéressent. J'ai participé à bien des
4 compétitions "All-Ontario" contre les représentants du
5 sud et je ne crois pas qu'ils font une plus belle vie
6 que nous autres. Notre communauté nous permet de
7 faire et d'essayer bien des choses. Je suis
8 entraîneur-chef d'une équipe d'hommes et on revient
9 justement d'une compétition "All-Ontario" qui avait
10 lieu à London la semaine passée.

11 Beaucoup de joueurs dans notre ligue sont
12 des bûcherons ou travaillent comme journalier dans les
13 scieries locales. Ils ont beaucoup investi dans notre
14 petite ville. Ils ont des maisons, des machines dans
15 le bois et je ne peut m'imaginer ce que nous allons
16 devenir si le bûchage arrête. Je crois que tout le
17 monde est conscient des problèmes de l'environnement
18 mais nous nous devons d'étudier les conséquences si le
19 bûchage devrait cesser pour une période de temps.

20 Nous devrions déménager dans le sud et
21 changer notre style de vie et nous n'avons pas
22 l'intention de le faire. Nous sommes bien ici, nos
23 emplois sont ici et nos racines sont ici.

24 Personne n'est obligé de rester dans le
25 nord. On reste ici car on aime ça.

1 Je vous remercie de m'avoir permise de
2 parler et j'espère bien que je vais pouvoir continuer à
3 vivre et à travailler ici, dans le nord.

4 (applaudissements)

5 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup,
6 Mlle Dupuis.

7 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour Mlle
8 Dupuis?

9 (pas de reponse)

10 Merci beaucoup.

11 ---Mlle Dupuis withdraws

12 MADAM CHAIR: Yvan Carbonneau?

13 YVAN CARBONNEAU, Sworn

14 MR. CARBONNEAU: (handed)

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

16 Mr. Carbonneau has given the Board a
17 one-page submission and this will be Exhibit 1393.

18 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1393: One-page written presentation
19 submitted by Yvan Carbonneau,
Villeneuve Construction Co. Ltd.

20 PRESENTATION PAR M. CARBONNEAU:

21 Bonsoir, je m'appelle Yvan Carbonneau.

22 Je représente surtout l'industrie secondaire, messieurs
23 et mesdames.

24 Dans ce chambardement environnemental, il
25 ne faut surtout pas oublier l'industrie secondaire pour

1 une ville comme Hearst. Hearst existe principalement à
2 cause de l'industrie du bois. Si l'industrie du bois
3 est affectée d'une façon positive comme négative, cela
4 aura des retombées sur tous les sous-contracteurs, des
5 commerçants, ainsi que la ville en général.

6 De ce groupe, il faut inclure aussi
7 l'industrie touristique et la communauté autochtone.
8 Si on prend comme exemple l'industrie touristique, pour
9 que ce secteur soit rentable, il faut y a une
10 participation monétaire et aussi -- il faut que la
11 population locale soit présente pour jouir de tous ces
12 facilités, car si on se fit sera en difficulté.

13 Pour ce qui est de la compagnie donc que
14 je représente, c'est une entreprise qui fait la
15 construction de chemin, qui fait de la vente de sable
16 et location de machinerie lourde. Je dois dire qu'au
17 moins 40 pour cent de nos revenue sont reliés
18 directement à l'industrie du bois et un bon 50 pour
19 cent indirectement. Alors si l'industrie du bois est
20 affectée, nous le serons nous aussi comme beaucoup
21 d'autres.

22 Personnellement, je crois que Hearst est
23 une très bonne municipalité pour vivre. Avec toutes
24 ces rumeurs de récession, le taux d'intérêt élève et
25 encore avec les coûts additionnels pour les changements

1 proposés, ceci détériorera gradment notre aspiration à
2 une vie plus confortable.

3 Merci pour votre attention.

4 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup M.
5 Carbonneau.

6 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
7 Carbonneau?

8 (pas de reponse)

9 Merci beaucoup.

10 ---M. Carbonneau withdraws

11 MADAM CHAIR: And the last person who is
12 scheduled to speak this evening is Mr. Marcel Ménard?

13 (no response)

14 Est-ce que M. Ménard est ici?

15 Oh, he's just arrived.

16 MARCEL MENARD, Sworn

17 MR. MENARD: (handed)

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

19 Mr. Ménard has submitted a written
20 presentation of seven pages and this will be Exhibit
21 1394.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1394: Seven-page written presentation
23 submitted by Marcel Ménard.

24 PRESENTATION PAR M. MENARD:

25 Madame la Présidente et membre de la

1 Commission. Je tiens tout d'abord à préciser que je
2 vous offre cette présentation à titre strictement
3 personnel et les prochains commentaires sont totalement
4 indépendants des positions des corporations, employeurs
5 ou organismes auxquels je pourrais être associé. Je
6 parlerai donc strictement en mon nom.

7 Je m'appelle Marcel Ménard, je suis natif
8 de près de la ville de Québec et après avoir été élevé
9 dans un milieu rural agricole, j'ai parfait mes
10 connaissances scolaires à Ottawa pendant 5 ans.

11 Finalement, en août 1977, j'arrive à
12 Hearst, j'avais eu oui dire qu'il y avait ici de
13 l'ouvrage en masse pour quelqu'un qui voulait
14 travailler.

15 On me demandait: "Qu'est-ce que tu fais
16 dans le nord?" J'étais ici temporairement pour me
17 ramasser un peu d'argent. Dans le fond, je regardais
18 autour de moi et me disais "C'est parce que j'ai perdu
19 la 'trail'."

20 On me disait -- en réponse un peu, on me
21 disait: "Quand tu as goûté à l'eau du nord, tu ne veux
22 plus partir." C'est vrai. C'était le début d'une
23 histoire d'amour; il y a plus de 13 ans.

24 Depuis mon arrivée, j'ai occupé des
25 emplois de journalier, représentant syndical, bûcheron,

1 chauffeur de camion, planteur d'arbres, journaliste,
2 preleveur de fonds, vendeur d'auto, trappeur, sans
3 oublier les multiples activités communautaires où je
4 participe en moyenne à près d'une dizaine à meme temps.

5 Aujourd'hui, je travaille dans le
6 personnel cadre d'une scierie locale, je termine ma
7 5ieme année comme conseiller municipal, représente la
8 municipalité ou la province sur différents comités de
9 direction d'organismes régionaux, et participe
10 activement à tout ce qui m'est permis en 24 heures par
11 jour.

12 Je crois être une personne qui aime
13 savourer la view au maximum et qui aime vibrer dans son
14 milieu, et le nord de l'Ontario est dans mon sens une
15 terre d'opportunités et d'épanouissement. Tout cela
16 parce qu l'environnement s'y prête.

17 Je vais ici, avant de continuer - pour
18 toucher un peu au sujet, remplacer le mot
19 "environnement" en contexte. Selon le Petit Robert
20 "environnement" veut dire: "un ensemble..." Un
21 ensemble des conditions naturelles - c'est-à-dire -
22 (physiques, chimiques, ou biologiques) et les
23 conditions culturelles - c'est-à-dire - (sociologiques)
24 susceptibles d'agir sur les organismes vivants et les
25 activités humaines".

1 Et je vois ici l'importance de répéter
2 parce que je pense qu'on divise souvent de cette
3 description de base du mot "environnement". C'est un
4 ensemble des conditions naturelles et culturelles
5 donc - physiques, chimiques, biologiques et
6 sociologiques - qui sont susceptibles d'agir sur les
7 organismes vivants et les activités humaines.

8 J'ai malheureusement peine à voir des
9 études socio-économiques adéquates accompagner les
10 exercices comme celui auquel nous participons
11 aujourd'hui.

12 On peut me préciser le nombre de
13 n'importe quel espèce d'arbre dans une région donnée,
14 on peut chiffrer le nombre de castors, le nombre de
15 pourvoyeurs touristiques, le nombre de lacs, le nombre
16 d'hectares récoltés, le nombre d'arbres plantés, et
17 cetera. Mais on ne peut pas mes quantifier comment ces
18 conditions sont susceptibles d'agir sur les activités
19 humaines.

20 Et dans ce cas-ci, on ne peut pas mes
21 quantifier tangiblement l'impact socio-économique sur
22 les activités humaines dans le nord de l'Ontario qu'ont
23 certaines positions récemment émises par certains
24 groupes qu'on dit environnementaux du sud de la
25 province.

1 J'introduirai ici quatre forces qui
2 agiront d'après moi de façon très importantes pendant
3 et après les audiences: D'avoir les groupes de
4 pression, les médias, l'enjeu politique et la réalité
5 du nord.

6 D'abord, je comprends que les positions
7 de plusieurs groupes de pression au sud sont basées sur
8 des informations n'incluant pas de statistiques sur les
9 effets socio-économiques avec pour effet qu'elles ne
10 concordent majoritairement pas avec la réalité du nord.

11 Ensuite, pour que les médias, ils
12 soumettent souvent la propagande, une propagande
13 sensationnelle activiste de certains groupes du sud,
14 sans la balancer équitablement avec les réalités du
15 nord; sans la balancer équitablement l'information avec
16 les réalitiés du nord.

17 Quant à l'enjeu politique, nous aurons
18 bientôt connu trois tendances différentes dans les
19 dernières années, et pourtant au moins deux auront
20 prouvé que la pression politique et le gain potentiel
21 politique était plus important que l'économie du nord
22 de l'Ontario et ses emplois. Quant à la troisième
23 tendance, il est croyable qu'elle s'enchaîne dans la
24 même veine.

25 Pour ce qui est de la réalité du nord,

1 c'est l'exploitation la plus raisonnée et complète
2 possible de richesses premières en occurrence la forêt
3 et son sous sol. La forêt dans notre cas est sans
4 contredit la pierre angulaire de nos activités
5 humaines. Ces audiences ne pourraient traiter d'une
6 corde plus sensible.

7 J'apprécie à sa juste valeur d'ailleurs,
8 la conjecture dans laquelle vous devez travailler et
9 recommander. Elle n'est pas simple.

10 Pour terminer, j'encourage une gestion
11 usage multiple de la forêt ainsi qu'une prise de
12 décision à trois niveaux: D'abord au niveau provincial
13 avec des standards applicables plutôt que théoriques et
14 tenant compte des disparités régionales; puis au
15 niveau régional avec la participation de gens concernés
16 seulement; et finalement, à l'échelle locale avec les
17 gens locaux seulement.

18 Je supporte aussi la limitation en
19 participation de gens et organismes extérieurs aux
20 régions touchées et corrolairement le rehaussement du
21 rôle de l'expertise des ministères et des gens
22 impliqués directement.

23 Je souhaite une coupe coordonnée selon
24 les besoins futurs, la surmaturité, les maladies, les
25 infections, et les besoins de tous avec chemin d'accès

1 raisonnables, ainsi qu'un développement accru de la
2 régénération et des recherches et développements
3 appropriés.

4 J'épouse aussi par la présente, la
5 position de NorthCare.

6 Pour avoir tiré mon pain du Nord depuis
7 plus de 13 ans; pour avoir complété le respect complet
8 de mon environnement lorsque j'étais trappeur; pour
9 avoir marché 290 miles en raquettes de Fort Albany à
10 Hearst en mars 1985; pour avoir bu l'eau de la
11 Missinaibi, sans devoir la faire bouillir, en canotant
12 à Moosenee, j'aime cent fois mieux être un travailleur,
13 un bénévole et un vrai environnementaliste complet du
14 nord que d'être un pseudo-environmentaliste à idée
15 fixe du sud.

16 L'un est un défi; l'autre est trop
17 facile.

18 Merci.

19 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
20 Ménard.

21 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions?

22 (pas de reponse)

23 Merci beaucoup.

24 ---M. Ménard withdraws

25 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else in the

1 audience this evening who wishes to speak to the Board?

2 Yes, sir?

3 Mr. Desgroseilliers will make a
4 presentation.

5 PRESENTATION PAR M. DESGROSEILLIERS:

6 J'ai été informé de l'audience un peu en
7 retard. C'est la raison pour quoi je n'ai pas de
8 grand chose préparé, cela sera une courte
9 présentation.

10 Mon nom c'est Réal Desgroseilliers, et je
11 suis né ici à Hearst, fils d'un trappeur. Moi-même,
12 je suis travailleur de forêt depuis 20 ans. Et ici à
13 Hearst, comme loisir, on s'occupe moi-même
14 personnellement je m'occupe de la chasse et de la
15 pêche.

16 Cette présentation est pour le but de
17 vous laisser savoir l'existence de Hearst Skidders
18 Association. L'association était formée en 1970 dans
19 le but de voir une bonne entente avec les compagnies
20 et les propriétaires de déboucheuse. Un total de 120
21 membres de l'association font parti de cette
22 association.

23 Notre travail consiste à mettre en piles
24 les arbres coupés, et nous sommes considérés les
25 "lumberjacks". Les revenus de ces déboucheuses sont

1 d'environ \$4.5-million par année, les salaires
2 négociées sont faites entre Hearst Skidders Association
3 et l'Association de Hearst Lumbermen. Les contrats
4 seront renouveler à chaque année.

5 Lorsqu'on sait, le produit brut des
6 scieries -- les produits bruts pour les scieries et les
7 divers plans est à sa base formées par nous. Au par
8 avant, nous travaillons pour une période d'environ sept
9 mois par année. Depuis environ deux ans nous sommes
10 rendu à travailler de dix mois et demi, onze mois par
11 année. Ceux qui nous procurent ont revenues
12 supplémentaires.

13 Chaque propriétaire de "skidder" de
14 débusqueuse doit prendre soin de façon approprier.
15 Tous ses déchets doivent être ramasser et jéter au
16 dépotoir indiquer.

17 Chaqu'un entre nous ont était sensibilisé
18 au sujet de l'environnement; entre autre, au travers
19 des reunions du MNR et aussi les polices de la
20 compagnie. Dans nos reunions de l'association les
21 personnes sont sensibilisées aussi de prendre soin de
22 l'environnement; ramasser les veilles "main-lines"; les
23 "chokers" cassés; l'huile -- les vidanges d'huile c'est
24 faites assez proprement; et ça fait du progrès. Il
25 y'en a encore à faire, mais cela a fait beaucoup de

1 progrès.

2 Pour terminer, je vous dites que
3 l'industrie du bois pour nous, c'est notre avenir.

4 Merci.

5 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
6 Desgroseilliers.

7 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
8 Desgroseilliers?

9 (pas de reponse)

10 Merci.

11 ---M. Desgroseilliers withdraws

12 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Est-ce qu'il y a
13 quelqu'un qui veut parler ou adresser la Commission?

14 Monsieur?

15 MR. HALLIKAINEN: (handed)

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

17 The Board has received a five-page
18 written submission from Mr. Andrew Hallikainen who is
19 President of the Kapuskasing Rod and Gun Club.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1395: Five-page written presentation
21 submitted by Andrew Hallikainen,
 Kapuskasing Rod and Gun Club.

22 ANDREW HALLIKAINEN, Sworn

23 PRESENTATION BY MR. HALLIKAINEN:

24 Members of the Timber Management
25 Environmental Assessment Hearings, my name is Andrew

1 Hallikainen, President of Kapuskasing Rod and Gun Club,
2 a club which I would say at this present time is over
3 50 years old and affiliated with the Ontario Federation
4 of Anglers & Hunters.

5 I'm also secretary/treasurer of the
6 Kapuskasing Road Access Committee, a committee formed
7 locally comprising of various resource users from
8 Mattice to Fauquier and I would also like to add at
9 this time the local MNR people are also involved in
10 this committee.

11 I would like to thank you for allowing me
12 to address our concerns regarding present and future
13 decisions on timber management.

14 Hunters, anglers, cottage owners, tourist
15 outfitters of the Kapuskasing area have concerns in
16 regards to how the TMP has an effect on our economy and
17 recreational opportunities.

18 Assessment hearings such as this are what
19 are challenging for us. As a club we have taken very
20 strong positions in discussions on the Missinaibi Park
21 issue, Ontario Hydro Mattagami River expansion and
22 addressed problems we have now and possibly in the
23 future.

24 Am I qualified to address these hearings?
25 I feel I am, I am a product of industry also, born,

1 raised and educated in the mining City of Sudbury,
2 worked the last 18 years for Spruce Falls Pulp and
3 Paper, attended open house information on the Gordon
4 Cosens operations which is a Spruce Falls cutting
5 agreement, I have rode the buses with the MNR staff to
6 the Bonner Lake Tree Nursery, visited the planted and
7 preparation sites of Spruce Falls.

8 So yes, I feel I am qualified.

9 Crown land resources belong to all
10 residents of Ontario. The existence or disappearance
11 of resources, whether they be timber or wildlife, are
12 the concerns of all of us. The Ministry of Natural
13 Resources are the watchdogs of this system and in doing
14 so they must respect all concerns and if tradeoffs are
15 made they must be made very wisely.

16 Example, don't award large cutting rights
17 in an area where the habitat supply is already at its
18 lowest level.

19 Our forests should be managed as one
20 common program to supply timber, sustain adequate
21 wildlife habitat protection and recreational
22 opportunities, not the way it is now with the
23 guidelines set out separately for various resource
24 values. These separate guidelines only cause confusion
25 and friction between all users.

1 The most positive and practical approach
2 would be to incorporate both timber and non-timber
3 issues in one basic program to deliver sound, fair
4 resource management in all areas.

5 As an old union addage states:

6 "United we stand, divided we fall."

7 One of our concerns are work sites after
8 the initial extraction of timber is taken out. During
9 this operation, reasonable care is taken to minimize
10 damage with such things as high flotation tires but
11 then sometimes later a second or third party comes on
12 site to extract poplar and other species and leaves a
13 horrid mark of skidder ruts and destruction to produce
14 a rather unsightly and unproductive area for any kind
15 of wildlife.

16 Public consultation brings me to my
17 second issue. For many years the Kapuskasing River
18 south of Highway 11 has been used for transporting wood
19 to the local local mill. This year Spruce Falls asked
20 for a 20-year extension to continue this practice and
21 one which I would be led to believe is the only one in
22 Ontario, only to have it reduced. It was reduced to
23 five years with the last two years as a clean-up period
24 for the river.

25 The figure for this clean-up is 700,000

1 of which 150,000 is consultation fees. I don't confess
2 to be a biologist but after 30 years of bark build-up
3 and water logged 4 foot and 8 foot wood on the bottom
4 of the river, what kind of efforts would warrant the
5 spending of \$550,000?

6 Whatever costs are incurred removing
7 booms, chains and et cetera, will certainly be
8 compensated when two tugboats, booms and chains are
9 sold as scrap by the company.

10 I questioned our local MNR office and
11 asked if this money could not be put towards a more
12 positive area such as restocking other critical fish
13 population areas or maybe to provide proper access and
14 maintenance. The answer I received - and a fair answer
15 I must say at this time - was that the present
16 guidelines state that the funds go to the particular
17 watershed in question. This is where public
18 consultation should take place to challenge the flaws
19 of such a guideline.

20 This brings me to my third and most
21 disturbing concern, access roads. Under the present
22 TMP guidelines problems occur. Access roads are
23 basically initiated and funded provincially under FMA
24 agreements. The problem develops when these roads
25 become under TMP wording abandoned, when operations

1 cease for any period of time. This leaves a number of
2 resource users in limbo after their own futures.

3 Recently cottage lots were allocated in
4 Opasatika complex, which is also our largest in the
5 area. After purchasing these lots for \$4,000 they
6 proceeded to build. For most of these people a
7 south/east access road was the route to follow. What
8 happens, cutting operations in the area ceased, now the
9 road is classified abandoned, the company is no longer
10 liable for maintenace.

11 The trial and tribulations continue. At
12 the north end is another access which runs off Highway
13 11 and leads to both a tourist operator and access to
14 the Missinaibi complex. This entrance is of
15 considerable value to residents of Opasatika and
16 Mattice and the tourists who follow the Highway 11
17 corridor do reach the tourist operator at the end of
18 this access road.

19 Once again Spruce Falls has no immediate
20 plans for this area, so once again no maintenance. Yet
21 the most disturbing aspect of this situation is that
22 there is a three party agreement on this road but no
23 one will assume the task of doing any work on it.

24 Access roads should not be so quickly
25 classified abandoned but should be maintained for two

1 years at least. The season after a heavy winter haul
2 is the most destructive with frost damage that must be
3 accounted for.

4 When access roads such as these two play
5 such a vital role in the survival of one to stay in
6 business and others to enjoy their fruits of labour
7 have no light at the end of the tunnel something is
8 drastically unfair in this TMP.

9 This brings me to my explanation of
10 methods to resolving these issues in the future. In
11 order for a proper management program to be effective
12 would be to form a public advisory committee of all
13 concerned people in a forestry management unit.

14 1. They would sit down as watchdogs to
15 ensure compliance with the requirements of the approved
16 timber management planning process;

17 2. Review annual work schedules so that
18 problems can be dealt with immediately;

19 3. Provide advice on unexpected
20 situations that arise during the implementation of the
21 TMP;

22 4. Monitor the performance of the TMP in
23 achieving the stated objectives.

24 The formation of what I would simply
25 state of PAC would only confirm the proper way to

1 handle our problems I mentioned earlier.

2 PAC would provide an appreciation of
3 views of various segments of the public and to ensure
4 their interests are protected in TMP construction.
5 Site management techniques should be used to ensure an
6 adequate supply of locally significant wildlife. In
7 many areas of the north fish and wildlife concerns take
8 a backseat instead of being an integral part of the TMP
9 process.

10 The present MNR habitat guidelines
11 approach is a weak one in general terms, in that it
12 states what foresters can't do but does not go far
13 enough what is required in terms of wildlife habitat.
14 The only solution to this is to take a serious look at
15 a document, Dr. Gordon Baskerville's approach of
16 habitat supply analysis.

17 I do not wish at this time to take up
18 your time to dwell on his concept, but proper
19 management seems the answer, not constraints as to what
20 the MNR seems to be convinced to do. This does nothing
21 but pit parties against parties.

22 The present TMP addresses only the fact
23 of harvest and regeneration and exclude all other
24 non-timber issues. For many of us here in the north we
25 are dependent daily on timber operations and in no way

1 should they be strongly restricted by any particular
2 user group, but we must include issues of us who enjoy
3 the outdoors and access to it along with a sustainable
4 population of wildlife for the future. All areas must
5 be given fair justice.

6 In closing, I do hope that after
7 listening to the remaining satellite hearings that we
8 secure the ultimate goal; equal treatment for wildlife
9 and forestry in Ontario.

10 Thanking you again for your time and
11 attention.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
13 Hallikainen.

14 Are there any questions?

15 Ms. Blastorah?

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Hallikainen, I
17 believe from your comments you mentioned that you are
18 on a public access committee?

19 MR. HALLIKAINEN: That's correct.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: That's not an MNR
21 committee, I take it?

22 MR. HALLIKAINEN: No, this is strictly --
23 it was formed by the local people in the area but the
24 MNR took the initiative to also join the committee.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: And I believe it's the

1 district manager in your district that is on it?

2 MR. HALLIKAINEN: That's right, Mr.
3 Grayson.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: And have you taken the
5 opportunity through that committee to make your
6 concerns about access known to Mr. Grayson?

7 MR. HALLIKAINEN: Yes, I have.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: And I understand that
9 there is a district advisory committee for the MNR,
10 like an MNR committee in your district; is that
11 correct?

12 MR. HALLIKAINEN: That's correct.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Have those concerns that
14 you have about access been raised with that committee;
15 do you know?

16 MR. HALLIKAINEN: Yes, they have.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

18 MR. CASSIDY: I have a couple of
19 questions, Madam Chair.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

21 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

22 Is it your evidence that there is no, at
23 present, road access being maintained to the Opasatika
24 Lake Complex; is that your evidence?

25 MR. HALLIKAINEN: That's my evidence.

1 MR. CASSIDY: Are you familiar with the
2 Borneo Road?

3 MR. HALLIKAINEN: Yes, I am.

4 MR. CASSIDY: Are you aware that there is
5 at present a maintenance agreement that keeps that road
6 open and provides access to the Opasatika Lake Complex?
7 Are you aware of that agreement?

8 MR. HALLIKAINEN: I'm aware of the
9 agreement.

10 MR. CASSIDY: And, therefore, there is
11 access to that lake complex; is there not?

12 MR. HALLIKAINEN: If you call access
13 bouncing over potholes and losing equipment and
14 everything else access or that, I will have to agree
15 with you.

16 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

17 MR. HALLIKAINEN: We believe access is
18 proper maintenance access.

19 MR. MARTEL: Does that go into an
20 unorganized area or is it part of a township?

21 MR. HALLIKAINEN: It's part of a
22 township, Elie.

23 MR. MARTEL: And there's no -- has anyone
24 ever suggested to you that to get into the camp you
25 might have a Local Roads Board committee.

1 I'm not sure if that is possible, but in
2 many unorganized communities when you can't get road
3 upkeep and the government matches you, I believe two to
4 one for whatever campers put in, I think the government
5 matches \$2 for every dollar invested by the people who
6 use the road.

7 It's just a way -- I don't know if it's
8 ever been discussed with you, the possibility.

9 MR. HALLIKAINEN: But you know, the
10 situation, Mr. Martel, is that, you know, this seems to
11 be an ongoing problem in this particular area.

12 You know, we get the information from the
13 companies that they don't want, you know, their
14 agreement doesn't call for them really maintaining it
15 and then Ministry telling us we don't have the money in
16 the budget to maintain this road. We are left in
17 limbo, like there is no answers for us.

18 MR. MARTEL: That is the point I am
19 trying to make. I know that in many areas we were able
20 to cover some similar problems around lakes by in fact
21 establishing a Local Roads Board committee which would
22 in fact get government funding at a rate of 2 to 1
23 invested by the people who in fact had cottages around
24 the lake.

25 This is not a new problem, but most of my

1 experience was that it was done in unorganized
2 communities. I don't know if you could get the funding
3 in an organized community since government funds
4 already go to that community for roads and so on, but
5 it's certainly something you might look at.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

7 ---Mr. Hallikainen withdraws

8 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else in the
9 audience who wishes to address the Board?

10 (no response)

11 All right. Thank you very much. We will
12 close this proceeding now.

13 Thank you very much to the people who
14 attended these sessions and for the people of Hearst
15 who have shown us hospitality and welcome.

16 Thank you very much, and the session is
17 now closed. Good night.

18 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 8:25 p.m., to be
19 reconvened at the Curling Club, Geraldton, Ontario,
20 on Tuesday, September 25th, 1990, commencing at 2:00
21 p.m.

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